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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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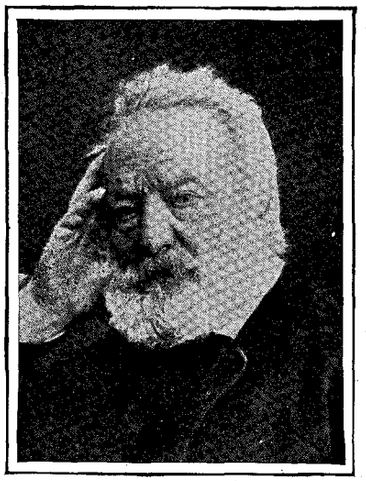

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. TAFT'S BOSTON SPEECH

"IF the panic becomes an issue in the campaign next year, we now have the Roosevelt answer," says the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), commenting upon Secretary Taft's speech before the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of that city; and other Republican papers seem to share *The Transcript's* opinion that this answer is such as to appeal to the sober sense of the country, and to "prevent any serious reaction against the party in power, even were the depression to prove much more serious than now seems likely." "The ablest and most persuasive vindication of the President's policies which has yet been made," is the Philadelphia *Press's* characterization of the Secretary's speech—a speech which had been looked forward to by the country with peculiar interest owing to rumors that in it he would "break away" from President Roosevelt and indicate a distinctive platform for his own candidacy. Altho these expectations were disappointed, his words are welcomed by the press of his party for their fearlessness, candor, and lucidity.

Taking as his subject the panic of 1907 and its relations to the policies of the National Administration, he riddles the claim of the reactionaries that President Roosevelt's policies are responsible for the sufferings and curtailments of the past three months. The great underlying cause of the panic, he says, was a world-wide strain upon capital which was greater in this country than elsewhere because business and financial methods have less stability here than in the older parts of the world. This strain was the result of a too rapid expansion of the world's industries, and the destruction of capital in three recent wars and in the Baltimore and San Francisco disasters, and the panic was precipitated by the methods of certain American railroad and insurance manipulators. Because the Government's revelations concerning these methods frightened investors and hastened a collapse that was already inevitable, the panic, as Mr. Taft remarks, "has been given a certain political bearing and importance." But the truth of the matter, as he sees it, is as follows:

"The world generally has a certain amount of loanable capital available for new enterprises or the enlargement of old ones. In periods of prosperity, this capital with the instrumentalities for enlarging it potentially by credits is put into new enterprises which are profitable, and the increase in free capital goes on almost in arithmetical progression. After a time, however, expenses of operation and wages increase and the profit from the new enterprises grows smaller. The loanable capital gradually changes its form into investments less and less convertible. Much of that which might be capital is wasted in unwise enterprises, in extravagance in living, in wars and absolute destruction of property, until the available free capital becomes well-nigh exhausted the world over, and the progress of new enterprises must await the savings of more. Men continue to embark in new enterprises, however, the capital fails them, and disaster comes.

"For eight or nine months last past there were many indications that the loanable capital of the world was near exhaustion. This result was brought about not only by the enormous expansion of business plants and business investment, which could not be readily converted, but also by the waste of capital in extravagance of living and by the Spanish War, the Boer War, and the Russian-Japanese War, and in such catastrophes as Baltimore and San Francisco. It became impossible for the soundest railroads and other enterprises to borrow money for new construction or reconstruction. The condition was not confined to this country, but extended the world over, and was made manifest in the countries of Europe even before it was felt here.

"Secondly, the conclusion can not be avoided that the revelations of irregularity, breaches of trust, stock-jobbing, overissue of stock, violations of law, and lack of rigid State and national supervision in the management of some of our largest insurance companies, railroad companies, traction companies, and financial corporations, shocked investors and made them withhold what little loanable capital remained available. Such disclosures had much more effect, probably, abroad than they had here, because here we were able to make distinctions, while there, at a remote distance, the revelations created distrust in our whole business fabric.

"When therefore two or three institutions, banks, and trust companies supposed to be solid were found to have their capital impaired by stock-jobbing of their officers, the public were easily frightened and the run upon banks began."

When Mr. Taft goes on to remind us that the economic and political history of the last four years is "that of a giant struggle between the National Administration and certain powerful combinations in the financial world," he recalls, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), the country's wandering attention to the main point. The agents and sympathizers of the trusts, he says, now rush forward to place the blame for present conditions upon the Administration, using the panic as an argument for giving up the moral victory that has been won; and "they rely upon the soreness and the mental strain and suffering through which all the honest business men of the community have had to pass as a golden opportunity for driving home their attacks upon the Administration, and for paralyzing the onward movement toward the supremacy of the law." But "no panic, however severe, can make wrong right," asserts Mr. Taft, who goes on to say:

"The business men in the past have sympathized with the effort to eradicate from the business system of this country the influence and control of those who have achieved success by illegal methods. Is all this to be changed by the panic? Is it proposed, because of it, to repeal the rate bill? Shall we dismiss the prosecutions for violations of the antitrust law? Shall we permit and encourage rebates and discriminations by railways?

"Is this the condition of sanity to which we are invited to

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UNDER THE YOKE.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

return? Shall we join in the sneer at the fight of the Administration for honesty and legality in business as a youthful attempt at an alleged moral regeneration of our business system? . . . No man who sincerely believed the Administration right in its measures to punish violations of law can now be turned from the earnest support of that policy to-day.

"I believe myself to be as conservative as any one within this company. I believe that in connection with personal liberty, the right of personal property is the basis of all our material progress in the development of mankind, and that any change in our social and political system which impairs the right of private property and materially diminishes the motive for the accumulation of capital by the individual is a blow at our whole civilization.

"But no one can have been an observer of the operation of the exercise of the right of property and the accumulation of capital and its use in business by the individual, and the combination of capital by the combination of individuals, without seeing that there are certain limitations upon the methods in the use of capital, and the exercise of the right of property, that are indispensable to prevent the absolute control of the whole financial system of the country passing to a small oligarchy of individuals."

He warns the country, moreover, that the question which it has ultimately to meet is not whether we shall return to a condition of unregulated railways and unregulated trusts, but it is "whether we shall maintain a strict system of regulation of railways and trusts, or whether we shall turn the country over to the advocates of government ownership and state Socialism." To quote further:

"If the abuses of monopoly and discrimination can not be restrained; if the concentration of power made possible by such abuses continues and increases, and it is made manifest that under the system of individualism and private property the tyranny and oppression of an oligarchy of wealth can not be avoided, then Socialism will triumph and the institution of private property will perish.

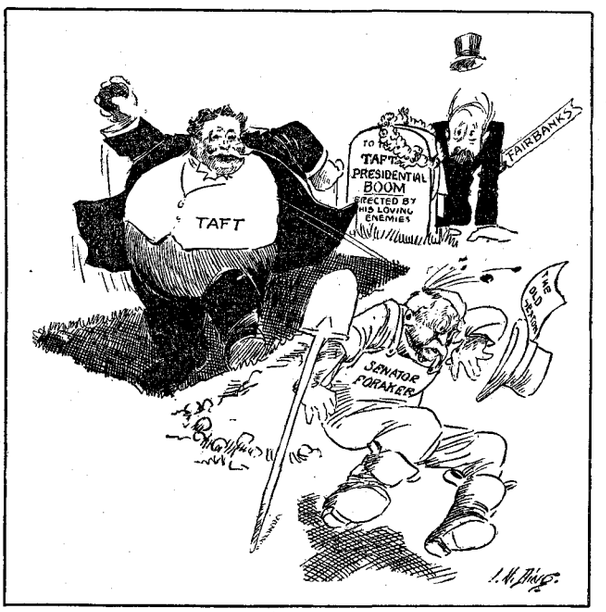
"The Administration has been thus far successful in showing that dangers from individualism can be effectively regulated and that abuses in the exercise of private property can be restrained. Thus a great conservative victory has been won and the coming of Socialism has been stayed."

The comment of the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) that "Mr. Taft has shown that he is no coward, and that he will not sacrifice his personal beliefs or his conscience for even so high a stake as the office of President of the United States," would seem to indicate that his speech, in spite of its cordial reception, is not universally regarded as of a nature to advance his Presidential boom. Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) admires his courage in taking his stand frankly upon a Roosevelt platform at a moment when the anti-Roosevelt forces are so busily renewing their activities. "William H. Taft is not afraid of his principles or his opinions," exclaims the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), which predicts that his speech will have wide echoes and "will help to steady and hearten the American people." In reality his argument, says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), is "not so much in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt as in vindication of the judgment of the people at large who had approved the general policies of the Administration." The New York *Globe* (Rep.), on the other hand, thinks that "the main good of the Boston speech is its dissipation of the misty accusation that in some mysterious way Secretary Taft is dangerous and destructive—a foe to the doctrine that the right of property is the basis of all our national progress." The New York *Mail* (Rep.), while acknowledging that Secretary Taft would be a strong candidate on his own merits, asserts that "when the proposition before the voter is the War Secretary's popularity, plus the popularity and prestige of his chief, the plus becomes a minus." And *The Press* (Rep.) of the same city remarks that "candor will grant to him a gracious rôle of proxy." Says the same paper:

"But we take exceptions to Mr. Taft's assumption that President Roosevelt's method has been the right method. We believe it is clearly seen by all the American people to-day that putting in jail a single one of the great offenders, or even making a determined attempt to put one in jail, would have done more to end the evils against which Mr. Roosevelt has warred than all the prosecutions which he has started, not to punish individuals, but to fine and dissolve corporations mismanaged by individuals."

The attitude of the independent press is on the whole scarcely less cordial than that of the Republican papers, but they too show differences of opinion on the value of the President's support to Mr. Taft. "His Presidential boom suffers from the special patronage of Mr. Roosevelt," says the Springfield *Republican*, while the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* asserts that "his advocacy of the Roosevelt policies is his own most valuable political asset." The Democratic press also apparently find little to take exception to in the Boston speech. With the sentiments therein exprest, says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "the country will almost unanimously agree."

Turning to other indications of his position in the field we read in the news columns that the Republican State Central Committee of Kansas has unanimously indorsed Mr. Taft, and that the simi-



THERE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN SOME MISTAKE AS TO THE DEGREE OF DEADNESS OF THE TAFT PRESIDENTIAL BOOM.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

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lar body in his own State of Ohio has adopted a Taft program by a vote of 14 to 7—the seven dissentients representing the Foraker faction. In regard to the alleged opposition to his candidacy in the South, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) writes:

"The chances are that he will have the largest Southern following. The two largest delegations in the Southern group are Missouri and Texas. Missouri is already committed to Taft, and Texas is almost certain to give him its votes at Chicago. These two States have nearly one-fourth of the delegates from the South, and Alabama, Florida, and other States now known to be favorable to Taft start him with approximately one-half of the South assured."

The same correspondent says that Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, and South Dakota are conceded to Taft, as well as North Dakota; and another State that should be put in his column is Nebraska.

THE HELPLESSNESS OF NEVADA

PITYING remarks on the impotence of Nevada are now being heard from editorial observers in all parts of the country, as a result of its Governor's public admission that he can not preserve order without Federal aid. It is a "cry-baby State," says one paper, and a "rotten-borough State," say several others. "We have put a State on its legs that is apparently unable to stand alone," remarks the Philadelphia *Record;* and the New York *Globe* devotes a long editorial to an expression of regret that Nevada can not be relegated back to Territorial status. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* declares Nevada's position "disgraceful in the eyes of the country and the world," while the Buffalo *Express* observes:

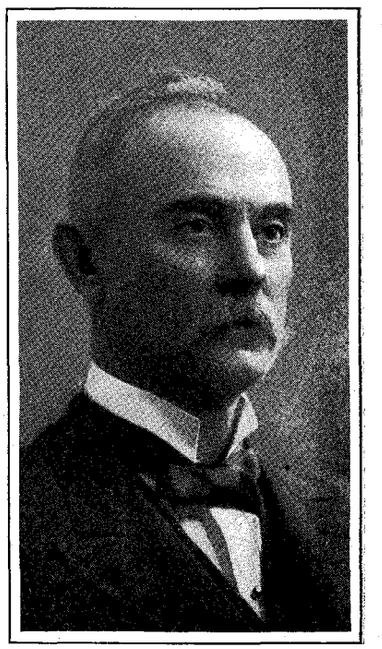
"We are paying a heavy price for the mistake of having admitted to the Union a State which has neither the capacity nor the desire to govern itself, but permits itself to be dominated by rival armed camps of labor-unionists and mine-owners."

These acrid remarks are called out by the correspondence between Gov. John Sparks and President Roosevelt, in which the Governor asked the President to leave the Federal troops at Goldfield to guard against possible disorder in the mine strike there, and the President reminded the Governor that this would be illegal without a request from the legislature. In his reply to this admonition the Governor exhibited a distrust of his legislature that aroused the indignation of the President and the caustic press comment quoted above. Nevada is the only State without a militia, and the Governor said he "recommended a measure at the last session having for its object the establishment of a State constabularly along the lines of the Texas rangers, which was rejected by that body, the members thereof still being in office." The Lower House also passed "a resolution denouncing the injustice done Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone by the denial of a speedy trial," and, taking it all in all, the Governor deemed a special session of the legislature "highly inadvisable." His letter plainly shows that he thinks the legislature more in sympathy with the strikers than with the cause of law and order. The President replied by showing the Governor that "an application from the legislature of the State is an essential condition to the indefinite continuance of the troops at Goldfield," and warned him that if the legislature were not convened the troops would be withdrawn. It has accordingly been called to meet on January 14, and Senator Nixon, of Nevada, predicts that it will make the needed application for the Federal troops and provide for a State constabulary. "Of the thirty-nine members of the Assembly," he says, "only fifteen are at all affiliated with the miners, hence I do not look for any trouble."

Here is a case where the Administration, instead of trying to extend the Federal power over the States, declines to extend it even when requested, notes the Philadelphia *Press*. It says:

"Instead of being careless as to the constitutional rights of States, President Roosevelt has been more punctilious than his predecessors. Instead of widening Federal authority, he has sensibly diminished its application to the preservation of the peace of a State.

"In future it will be impossible, without protest, to keep Federal troops indefinitely in a State on the mere call of the Governor. In the past this has been repeatedly done. It has been the rule. Disorder appeared. The Governor asked for Federal troops. They were sent. As long as disorder continued they remained, without reference to any action by the State legislature or by the State authorities.



JOHN SPARKS,

Governor of Nevada. The President reproves him for asking that Federal troops be allowed to remain indefinitely at Goldfield, saying: "You now request me to use the armed forces of the United States in violation of the Constitution because in your judgment the legislature would fail to perform its duty under the Constitution."

"This practise treated the aid of the Federal arm on the demand of the Governor as permanent and not, as the Constitution plainly intended, provisional, until the State, through its legislature, had acted and demanded Federal aid or provided the State with sufficient force to suppress 'domestic violence.' The change greatly increases the responsibility of the States for order within their limits. It lessens the possibility of a Governor alone securing permanent Federal aid in any local conflict. It emphasizes the necessity of a force within each State strong enough to meet an emergency. At least one-third of the States, perhaps half, are without such a force to-day."

Nevada's unfitness for statehood is treated as follows by the Springfield *Republican:*

"If the Nevada legislature is really unwilling to provide an adequate peace force for the State, or to make the utmost provision within the limits of its resources, when such a force is imperatively required, the demonstration of the fact would tend to clear the air and show just what sort of a commonwealth Nevada is. The knowledge thus acquired would aid in the formation of an opinion whether Nevada deserves to stay in the Union. It would be constitutionally impossible, no doubt, to reduce the State to a Territory again, but no one can be sure what might happen some time to a commonwealth of the Union that had proved its unfitness to be any longer entrusted with the self-governing powers of an American State. At least its annexation to an adjoining State might be found to be possible both in law and fact, if the necessity for some action should arise.

"It can not be ignored that this Nevada case has a bearing upon the broad question of the relations between the Federal and State governments which has been so much under discussion the past two years. Secretary Root, in a celebrated speech, warned the States that, if they wished to prevent centralization of power in the National Government, they should not forget that they had duties under the Constitution as well as rights. The Nevada case is extreme, but it has the advantage of great clearness and perfect simplicity. Nevada's plain duty is to police its own territory; if it deliberately refuses to, for whatever cause, the State may easily imperil its rights and suffer itself to be absorbed into the Federal jurisdiction. For the attitude now adopted by the Washington Government might not be maintained indefinitely."

The trouble at Goldfield is a deadlock between the miners and operators over wages and the union. The operators have reduced

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wages from $5 a day to $4, and refuse to employ any miner until he has renounced all allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners. "Just how many miners will leave the Federation and go to work can not be estimated," says the Goldfield correspondent of *Bradstreet's*, but "very few at this writing have done so." The correspondent describes it as virtually a "war on the Federation." There has been no disorder thus far, but when the operators begin to bring in non-union labor they expect trouble and want the troops for protection.

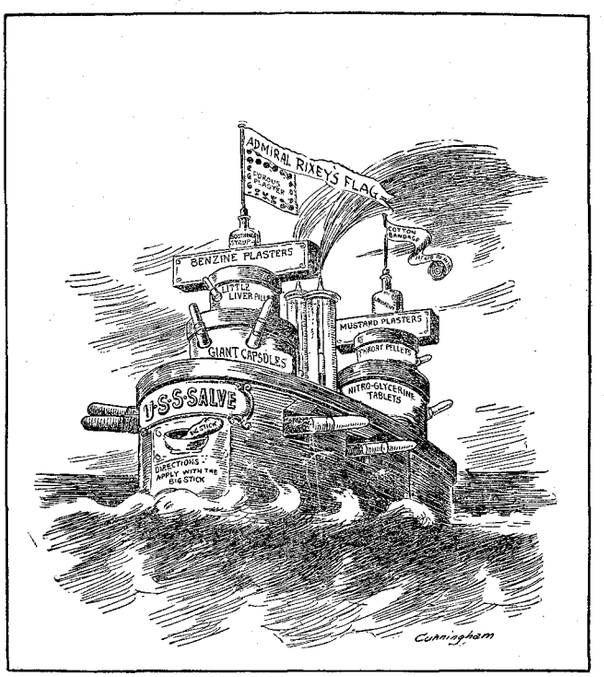
A BACKWARD GLANCE AT 1907

A YEAR of extremes, says *Bradstreet's Review*, was the business year of 1907 in the United States—in the beginning a year of "excessive, apparently insatiable demand," but later "of dulness unequaled for years"; and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* comments on the peculiar fact that "while the pivotal event in the year's business record was the financial stringency and the reaction from the inflation of credits and values, its statistics of actual business and industry surpass all previous records." Statistics collected by the Chicago *Tribune* add yet another touch of paradox, showing that the gifts of philanthropy never reached such overwhelming totals in America as during the "panic year" 1907. According to these figures, which take account of only the largest public gifts, nearly $149,000,000 was given for education, art, libraries, charities, and other public objects—an advance of nearly 50 per cent. on the figures for 1906.

Owing in part to labor troubles in a number of the mining districts, the gold output of the country, it is estimated, will fall several millions below that of the preceding year. On the other hand, according to the editor of *The American Grocer*, the trade in food products has eclipsed the high mark of 1906. "The pure-food laws," says Mr. F. W. Hannah, president of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of New York, "have not interfered with this increase of business," but, on the contrary, "have had a very beneficial effect." Another record is achieved in the value of our farm products, which the Secretary of Agriculture estimates at $7,412,000,000—an increase of more than $500,000,000 over the showing for any other year in our national history. Scarcely less striking, in the face of the uneasiness still prevailing in the industrial world, is the story of our foreign commerce during the year. According to a statement in the New York *Herald* by O. F. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, "the imports will show a growth of fully $150,000,000 over those of the preceding year, and the exports an increase of about $100,000,000." While the opportunities for precise measurement of the country's internal commerce are not equal to those afforded by the foreign trade, Mr. Austin finds evidences that it has been, as a whole, equally active and prosperous.

1907 was a bad year for the trusts, says Edward Sherwood Meade, professor of

THE FIRST BATTLE.
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*.



THE MODERN AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT.
—Cunningham in the Washington *Herald*.

WHEN THE NAVY PUTS DOCTORS IN COMMAND OF HOSPITAL SHIPS.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*.

CARTOON COMMENT ON THE BATTLE OF THE BUREAUS.

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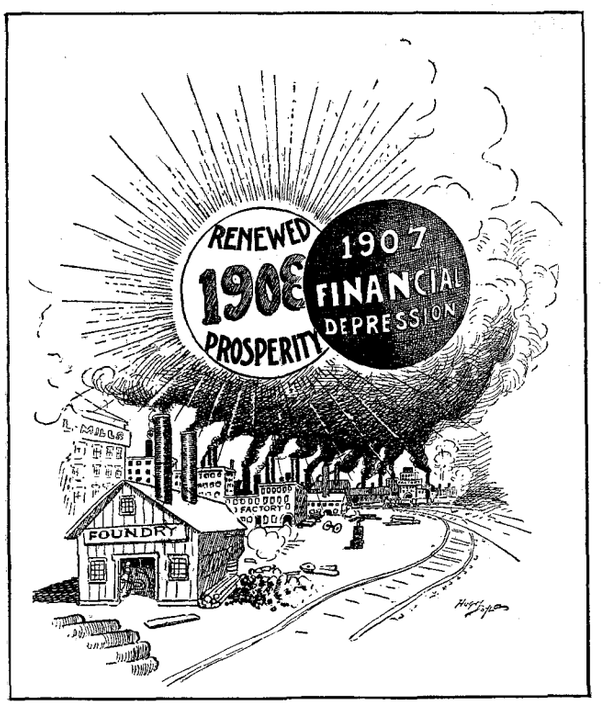


THE NEW DAWNING.
—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Press*.

finance in the University of Pennsylvania. In this connection he cites the $29,000,000 fine of the Standard Oil Company, the suit for the company's dissolution, and the proceedings inaugurated against the American Tobacco Company, the International Harvester Company, and the "Powder Trust." Writing in *The Herald* he points out that, as it was a year of severe stringency in the money markets and of pronounced weakness in security values, conditions were unfavorable to the formation of new combinations. Hence, aside from Mr. Morse's consolidated steamship lines (now dissolved), "the only important mergers of the year have been the formation of the American Silk Company —which acquired about thirty mills—and the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation."

The coal output in the United States also scored a new high record in the past year, exceeding, it is estimated, by many millions of tons the bumper yield of 1906. Altho it is said that no industry reflects more quickly the financial pulse than does the iron-making industry—as evidenced by the heavy falling-off in production during November and December—Mr. George W. Cope, editor of *The Iron Age*, thinks that the final figures will show an increase in the pig-iron output of more than half a million tons over the best previous year's record.

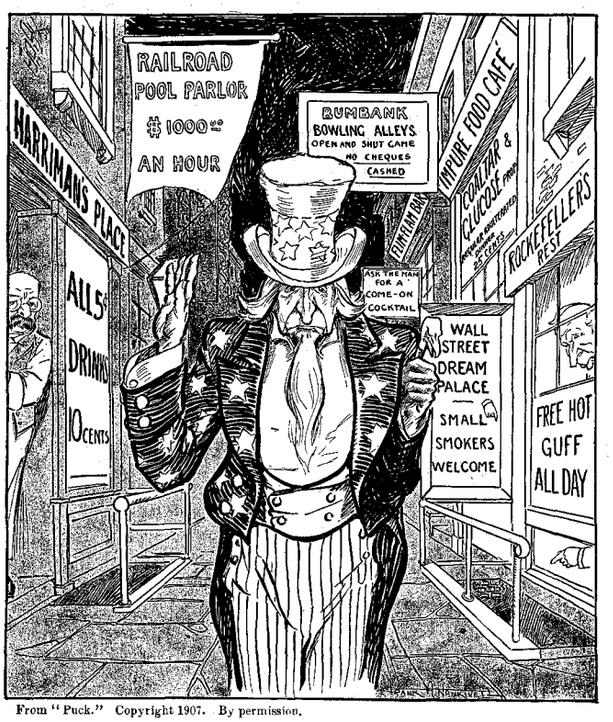
The story of the railways during the year is also one of progress, in spite of many alleged handicaps. According to *The Railway Age* a total of 5,874 miles was added to the trackage of the carrying systems of the United States, altho activity in construction was largely suspended during the last few months. *The Railway Age* shows that the largest addition of new mileage was made in the Northwestern group of States, the second largest in the Pacific group, and the third largest in the South Atlantic group. Texas, which led in the report for 1906, is third, with a total of 381 miles, and Louisiana has taken her place at the head of the column, with a record of 422 miles. South Dakota is second, with 385 miles of new track. The most radical railroad legislation of the year was enacted by State legislatures. Says the New York *Tribune:*

"Laws limiting the charge for the transportation of passengers to a maximum of two or two and a half cents a mile were passed in various States, among them New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, and Minnesota. Governor Hughes wisely vetoed the two-cent passenger rate act in this State. In Pennsylvania the lower State courts have held the two-cent rate confiscatory, and in all the other commonwealths the Federal courts have been invoked to set aside the new laws on the same ground. In no case has a final decision been reached. There has been, however, a decided reaction against the notion of imposing a flat maximum passenger rate, because in the larger States different railroads are operated under unequal and diverse conditions. New York has set an example which many other commonwealths are likely to imitate in creating a public-service commission, authorized to regulate the operation of railroads, gas companies, and electric-lighting companies, and to adjust the charges which they levy on the public. The passage of this act and its enforcement by the Hughes administration have made New York a leader in the state movement to increase the efficiency and distribute to better effect the benefits of public-service enterprises."

Insolvencies in the United States, according to preliminary returns published in *Dun's Review*, were not unusually numerous in 1907, despite some increase in the last quarter; but as the year advanced there were more defaults of exceptional size, and liabilities in the last quarter exceeded those of any three-month period since 1873. Destruction of property by fire, while again above the average—aggregating $215,671,250—was only half as great as during 1906, when the losses in San Francisco alone amounted to more than that sum. In transatlantic passenger traffic the year established new records. Commodity prices, as well as the cost of living, says *Bradstreet's*, generally struck new high levels. Both emigration and immigration surpassed all previous figures.

The cause of temperance, remarks the New York *World*, made notable progress, not only in the United States, but the world around. To quote:

"This was the year of the Chinese imperial edict against opium. Prohibition made great strides in the South, reclaiming the States of Georgia and Alabama and winning a hundred counties of Kentucky. It was seriously proposed as a Presidential issue for the Democratic party. Oklahoma entered the Union with a law forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. The incident of the sewers of Oklahoma City flushed with 2,300 barrels of contraband beer was sufficiently novel. Two of the three counties of Delaware went 'dry' at the November election. The bishops'



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NEVER AGAIN.
His New Year resolution.
—Nankivell in *Puck*.

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excise law was a leading issue in the New Jersey campaign. Chicago added a square mile to its prohibition territory. Yesterday thousands of employees of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad 'took the pledge.' The consumption of strong liquors diminished in Great Britain.

"The Government of Rumania is planning drastic measures to check drunkenness. The new bill regulating drink in that country makes the sale of brandy and whisky a State monopoly and gives municipalities control of saloons. Barkeepers become municipal employees. Bars are limited as to number and may not remain open on Sundays or saints' days or after 8 at night. Intoxication is punished by fine for the first offense and by a prison term for the second. Habitual drunkards are registered, and barkeepers selling them liquor are subject to heavy fines."

The Chicago *Socialist*, looking back over 1907, sees it as a period of "sharpening class conflict," in which both sides have been organizing for more effective attack.

THE "RENT STRIKE" IN NEW YORK

ALTHO a "strike" against paying the amount of rent demanded by a landlord appears on the face of it an economic absurdity, such a movement is now in progress among the tenement-dwellers of New York's East Side, and at the time of writing has scored a measure of success. Already the movement has involved more than a thousand tenement-houses, and the landlords have felt the pressure to such an extent that they have formed a protective association and raised an "eviction fund." It seems that both sides have scored points, some four hundred families having been conceded rent reductions of from $1 to $2 per month, while on the other hand at least six hundred dispossess orders have been taken out by landlords. At present most of the striking tenants are Jews, but their example has not been wasted on the Italians of the upper East Side and the poor residents of the lower West Side; and it is reported that in Chicago tenants are adopting the same tactics—tactics, according to the New York *Mail*, "impossible of success."

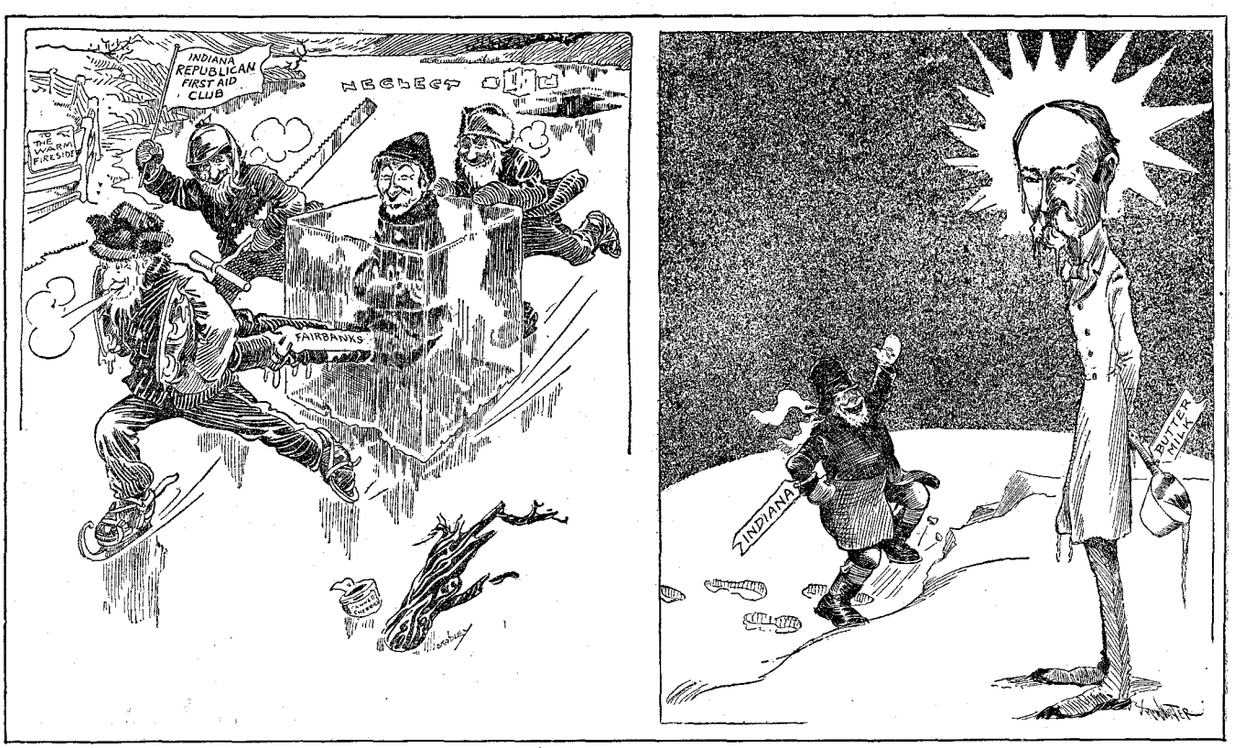
A rent strike, remarks the Grand Rapids *Press*, is "a novel proposition," as "the owner of a house has the sole right to say how much he will rent it for or sell it for." Yet "here are tenants by the thousand insisting that they be allowed to occupy houses on their own terms." To quote further from the same paper:

"As the law is all on the side of the landlord, wholesale evictions are imminent. As fast as a family is evicted, however, the other tenants take it in, and the apartment from which it is evicted is left empty. The tenants have also adopted aggressive tactics. New York has some rather stringent laws designed to secure sanitary conditions in tenement-houses, and there are few tenements in which there is not some violation of legal rules sufficient to bring upon the landlord a legal penalty. The tenants are looking up these violations and making complaints, and in a number of instances landlords have surrendered their claims for higher rents rather than encounter the trouble these complaints occasion."

The advance in property values in New York, carrying with it an advance in rents, "is, of course, the cause of all the trouble," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, which thinks that it will be a difficult matter to adjust "in view of the fact that New York City has grown extravagant and finds it impossible to live on less than a hundred and twenty million dollars a year and can not afford to reduce assessments from the excessive high value to which they have recently been forced."

Some good may result from the movement, says the Pittsburg *Times*. Thus:

"If nothing else is secured, the awakening of public sentiment upon the subject of tenement abuses eventually ought to yield substantial benefits to the victims of the existing system. The typical tenement-house owner gives less for the money and reaps a larger return for this outlay than any other class of landlord. New York is not alone among American towns in respect to the vicious practises upon which this system fattens, but in the metropolis that species of wrong assumes its most cruel and shameful form. It



FIRST THRILLING RESCUE OF THE SEASON.
But the important question is, Can they thaw him out?
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

DISCOVERY, NOT OF THE NORTH POLE, BUT OF A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

THE FRIGID CANDIDATE.

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seems a ridiculous thing to say, yet the owner of a modern sky-scraper like the Frick Building, with all its elegance of equipment and convenience of arrangement and the necessarily heavy rentals, does not begin to receive the percentage of return on his investment that comes to the landlord of the miserable shacks which in these days rank as tenement-houses in Pittsburg, New York, and other large cities."

The difficulty, thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is largely due to a system which has grown up in the great tenement-house section of the East Side, under which the owner of a large building leases it as a whole, and the lessee sublets to the tenants. We read:

"Cases are cited in which the lessee is said to make a profit of as much as 50 per cent. upon the rent he pays. There is a transfer of obligation and responsibility here that may become oppressive, and the lessee landlord may apply a kind of sweatshop principle to extorting the utmost profit for himself. . . . There seems to be something wrong in this renting system which is perverting the minds of those who suffer from it and making them an easy prey to Socialist agitators. It is liable to breed serious trouble and it may be something for legal authority to look into for the remedy of an evil."

ON BEING AN EX-PRESIDENT

THAT "something has been overlooked by the American people in the adjustment of the accounts between them and their ex-Presidents" is the opinion of Grover Cleveland, who, as our only living ex-President, speaks with unique authority on this subject. Being himself in no need of aid from the public treasury, Mr. Cleveland is in a position to discuss the whole question with the utmost freedom, without a suggestion of personal interest in so doing. While not entirely agreeing with the biographer who speaks of "that melancholy product of the American governmental system—an ex-President," he nevertheless admits that there are certain anomalies in the relationship between the American people on the one side and their ex-Presidents on the other. It is an account, he suggests, that has never been exactly balanced.

It is in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, says Mr. Cleveland—writing in *The Youth's Companion* of January 2—that the President, who "represents more nearly than any other governmental agency the sovereignty and will of the American people," should, at the termination of his public service, take up again the relationship which he as a private citizen owes to the affairs of American life. But this he is allowed to do only under certain vague but imperative restrictions. To quote the writer at greater length on this point:

"The truth is, that our people, so far from treating their ex-Presidents simply as relics of past honors, seem disposed not only to bestow upon them honor and respect, but to continue them in service so far as to interfere seriously with their untrammeled return to private citizenship and their unrestrained resumption of the occupations of every-day life.

"There is a sort of vague but none the less imperative feeling abroad in the land that one who has occupied the great office of President holds in trust for his fellow-citizens a certain dignity, which in his conduct and manner of life he is bound to protect against loss or deterioration.

"Obedience to this obligation, which can hardly be avoided, limits the ex-President in his choice of an occupation and means of livelihood, and prescribes for him only such work as in popular judgment is not undignified; and it also enforces a scale of living on his part frequently less in keeping with his financial ability than with popular conceptions of ex-Presidential propriety."

Mr. Cleveland gives an amusing account of the way an ex-President is deluged with newly written books, is made a target for all manner of pecuniary solicitations, and is called upon to make addresses "on topics and for purposes that are bewildering, and at times and places that are impossible."

But "does the honor and respect or even the personal affection generously accorded by his countrymen, to one who has retired from their highest office, serve the purpose of complete acquittance on the people's side of the account?" From a sentimental point of view, he admits, this honor, respect, and affection "are of infinitely more value than any service that can be performed by an ex-President, and abundantly compensate for any restraint exacted from him at their behest." But the question remains, "How stands the account in the light of the necessities of the work-a-day world?" There is clearly "a reciprocal connection between the curtailment of opportunities of livelihood on one side and a reasonable obligation of indemnification on the other." We are reminded that the Republic of France pays its President an annual salary amounting to $120,000, together with $60,000 for the maintenance of his official residence and a like sum to cover the expenses of travel and entertainment—a total which is "decidedly in the direction of securing a dignified and unperplexed future support to its ex-President."

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THE EX-PRESIDENT AT HOME

Mr. Cleveland, his eldest son, Richard Folsom, and his favorite setter, on the porch of the Cleveland mansion at Princeton, N. J.

Among our ex-Presidents who have suffered more or less embarrassment of a pecuniary nature Mr. Cleveland mentions Jefferson, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Pierce. He says in conclusion:

"Whatever omission there may be of fair and considerate conduct on the part of our people in their relations with their ex-Presidents ought to be made good by a definite and generous provision for all cases alike, based upon motives of justice and fairness, and adequate to the situation.

"The condition is by no means met by the meager and spasmodic relief occasionally furnished under the guise of a military pension or some other pretext; nor would it be best met by making compensations already accrued or accruing, dependent upon the discharge of Senatorial or other official duty."

The press comment on Mr. Cleveland's suggestions with a good

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deal of interest, but few papers seem to think the problem of our ex-Presidents a very urgent one. The Baltimore *News* is convinced that "the young and robust Mr. Roosevelt couldn't think of relying on anything except his own right arm"; and the Providence *Journal* remarks that "there is undoubtedly a strong feeling against any pension system for civil officials from the highest down." The subject deserves more consideration than it has received from the people generally, says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, and the Washington *Star* and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* agree that the dignity of the nation demands that the man who has once filled our highest office should never after leaving it know want.

GOVERNOR HUGHES AND RACE-TRACK GAMBLING

THE most sensational because the most unexpected part of Governor Hughes's message to the legislature, think some observers, is that in which he urges the abolition of race-track gambling. The great obstacle in the way of this reform is the Percy-Gray law—a law which has so far proved invulnerable in the face of almost annual onslaughts ever since its passage in 1895. Last year the question was fought to a standstill at Albany, and once more the race-track interests were triumphant. Now the Governor again reminds the legislature that the Constitution of the State of New York forbids "pool-selling, book-making, or any other kind of gambling" within its borders; and that the Penal Code makes it a felony to engage in pool-selling or book-making at any time or place, or to record bets, or to keep or occupy any place or stand for such purpose. The code makes an exception, however, of cases where an exclusive penalty was otherwise provided, and because of this exception the Percy-Gray law has been pronounced constitutional by the Court of Appeals. By this law a different and exclusive penalty is fixt for book-making and pool-selling on authorized race-tracks, provided that no memorandum or token of the bet is delivered—this exclusive penalty being the forfeiture of the amount wagered, to be recovered in a civil action.

While the question as passed upon by the Court of Appeals was simply one of legislative power, the question that Governor Hughes calls to the attention of the legislature is "a question of legislative policy, and of a substantial, and not a mere technical, compliance with the explicit constitutional provision." To quote further on this point from the Governor's message:

"The Constitution makes it the duty of the legislature to enact appropriate laws to prevent pool-selling, book-making, and other kinds of gambling. Experience has shown that the laws enacted have not accomplished the purpose which the Constitution defines. The evils and demoralizing influences, and, it may be added, the economic waste, at which the Constitution aimed, exist under the law, and in fact are stimulated and increased through its provisions. The discrimination in penalties now existing rests on no distinction that is justified to the popular mind. Public sentiment is against such arbitrary distinctions, with the result that the laws against gambling outside of race-tracks have been defied and the administration of the law has been brought into contempt.

"The Constitution makes no exception of race-tracks. I recommend that the legislature carry out the clear direction of the people without discrimination. In connection with the repeal of the existing exception, I recommend that the offenses described in Section 351 of the Penal Code should be punished by imprisonment, and that the alternative of fines should be abolished.

"The racing law provides for a tax of 5 per centum upon the gross receipts at trotting and running race meetings, which under the agricultural law becomes part of a fund for distribution each year among various agricultural societies in prescribed proportions. In order that there may be no diminution of the support upon which these societies largely rely, appropriations may be made for their benefit to the extent necessary to secure to them amounts substantially equivalent to the sums they hitherto have received. It is better that they should be supported directly than that the State should derive a revenue for this purpose through an indefensible partiality in the enforcement of the fundamental law."

Altho, as *The Times* admits, "in logic and in morals there can be no answer to the Governor's argument," it is generally predicted that he will not find the legislature amenable in the matter. "He will have a harder fight on his hands to abolish race-track gambling than he had last year to obtain the passage of the public-service bill," predicts an Albany correspondent of *The Tribune*, while *The Herald* thinks that his efforts will even lack the support of public opinion. According to the latter paper agitation against the Percy-Gray law is fomented chiefly by "gamblers and keepers of poolrooms supprest under law." Thus we read:

"If they were not permitted to book the purely gambling bets of a horde of men and boys enticed into their vile resorts miles away from any track, they declared that the crowd of recreation-seekers at a race-course should not be permitted to add to the zest of the sport by making an incidental wager on a favorite horse.

"Counsel employed by the poolroom interests argued that it was unconstitutional to discriminate between an always-open resort maintained solely for gambling purposes and the making of a casual bet in the open air and sunshine on the turf during the brief periods in which the horses were racing. 'How can an act be lawful in one place that is unlawful in another?' they asked, 'or be lawful on one side of a board fence and unlawful on the other?' Such discriminations are common. For instance, many things can be done behind a board fence that would be unlawful in a public street, and the sale of liquor, permitted outside a line drawn around church or public school, is prohibited inside the line. . . . .

"The long and the short of the matter is that the Governor's suggestion would mean the abolition of racing, take away from the people a wholesome recreation, ruin an important industry, and deprive the State of an important source of revenue. Is it necessary to have this matter brought up in Albany and threshed out afresh every year? The legislature should let it alone."

The other side of the case is well exprest by Dr. Walter H. Laidlaw, secretary of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations, who is quoted as follows in the New York *Evening Mail*:

"In old Israel there were cities of refuge where the criminal had protection; the Percy-Gray law erects them all over the State in the form of favored race-track enclosures. Outside their gates the gambler is a felon who loses citizenship; inside he is a mean fellow liable only to the loss of his unearned cash.

"The Percy-Gray law virtually compounds a felony. Gambling anywhere and everywhere is explicitly forbidden by the State Constitution as amended in 1894, but the Percy-Gray law penalizes the loser of a wager by making him confess, in instituting action to recover his loss, that he, too, is a gambler.

"The man who bets and does not win is so unlikely to sue to recover his money that the law is an immunity bath for a nefarious business."

We have looked in vain, however, for an indorsement of the Governor's suggestion that the loss to the farmers caused by the proposed reform should be made good by legislative appropriations. *The Sun* regards the suggestion as "immoral and offensive," and says:

"If the police of this town derive a rich revenue from vice, ought they, vice being abolished by law, to be reimbursed by the taxpayers for their loss of revenue?

"The existing relation beween the State and the race gamblers, under what is known as the Percy-Gray law, is in some wise the compounding of a felony. . . . . .

"But the idea of feeding and maintaining a lot of hungry blackmailers, sturdy voters tho they be, out of the public treasury is intolerable and impossible."

And *The Times* asks: "If farmers are to be helped out in this way, then why not manufacturers, dog-fanciers, automobile men, and the cat and poultry shows?"

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FOREIGN COMMENT

WISDOM OF THE THIRD-TERM REFUSAL

THE British papers, unhampered by any inherited prejudice against a third term, view President Roosevelt's renunciation solely in its relation to present-day affairs. Some think that a President who has put his hand to the plow of commercial reform should not abandon it till he has finished his furrow; while others believe he has done better to redeem his election-night pledge, and will be in a position to respond to his country's call if he is needed at some future time. Thus the London *Times* thinks that "he is wise in deferring scrupulously to American prejudices on this point, and will gain by it should the interests of the country require him to stand again at some future date." Moreover, "the bitter feeling in the ranks of his party" raised by his crusade against the trusts shows that it may be the part of wisdom to adhere to his original statement, and it credits to his opponents all insinuations "that, should he be prest with sufficient urgency, he will certainly yield to the wishes of his devoted and collusive admirers." The same paper adds:

"Most people on this side of the Atlantic will assume that the President means what he now says, and always did mean it. Mr. Roosevelt has acquired a reputation for straightforwardness and courage to an extent greater than most statesmen. It has not appeared to us probable that he would go back on his words. There is no reason to suppose that he did not utter them with due consideration of what they implied; and neither they nor his present announcement can be taken to mean that he withdraws from politics altogether. He is a young man, as politicians go."

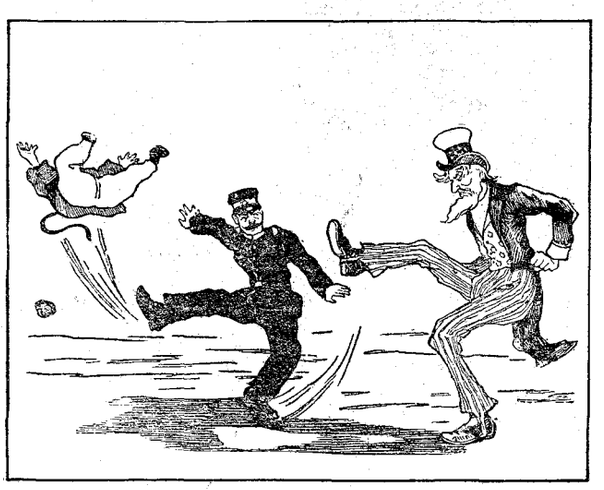
The London *Standard*, however, declares it a mistake for him to have raised a spirit that he will not or can not control. He should continue and complete the work. Thus we read:

"The only doubt remaining is whether, having all along been resolved not to consider a third term, Mr. Roosevelt was justified in starting on the large and disturbing projects associated with his policy. To bring the railway corporations under control, and to fight the gigantic trade combinations which have sprung up in the States, was an undertaking which, if commenced at all, should have been initiated in the first, not the last, year of a Presidential quadrennium. Clearly, Mr. Roosevelt would fail, even perhaps he will not attempt, to give effect to the most drastic of the schemes outlined in his recent message to Congress. Technically, his powers toward the end of his term will remain unimpaired, but they will lack the driving force required to defeat the intrigues and stolid resistance of the 'kings' and 'bosses' against whom he declared war. Never having intended, so he said yesterday, to waver in his original self-abnegation he might have done better not to stir up a trouble which he can not go through with."

Perhaps even now, declares *The Statist* (London), the castigator of the trusts may find himself forced on "moral" grounds to accept the next Republican nomination, if it should be offered him, and thus carry on to a finish the reforms he has so vehemently advocated. *The Statist* has followed with frequent comment President Roosevelt's career as a reformer and thinks that he is the only Moses appointed to lead his people into the Promised Land of prosperity. "This second formal assurance of his has not settled the question," we are told. The editorial continues as follows:

"The truth appears to be that his popularity is so great that a very large part, at all events, of the people desire to give him a third term of office. Apparently he is believed to be the only public man likely to be able to carry through the legislation which is strongly desired by those who wish to put a curb upon the great accumulations of capital in few hands which have taken place in the United States of recent years. Whether those who desire that the President should continue in office for another four years will succeed it is altogether too early to judge. . . . . .

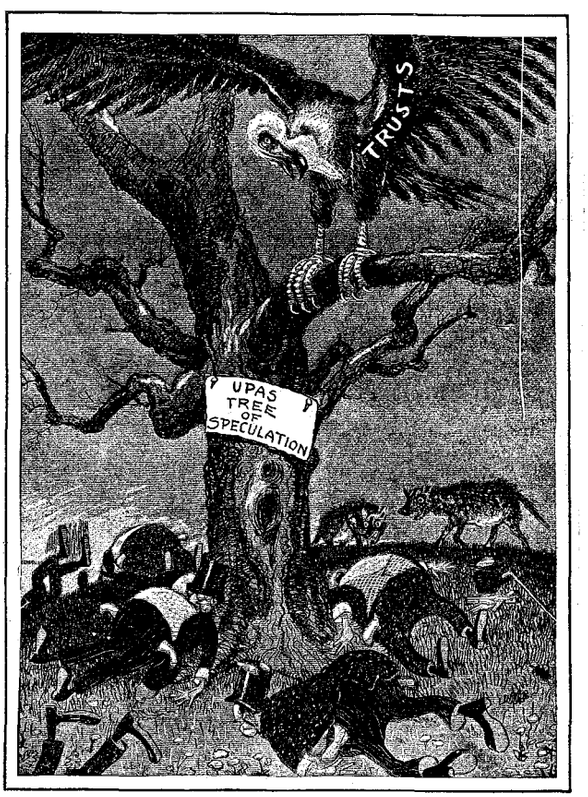
"It is to be borne in mind that if those who desire to continue the President in office should be able to get so nearly universal a vote of the Convention that it would impose a moral duty upon the President, it still is not certain that he would consent. Many think, however, that as depression is sure to follow the great crisis through which the United States is passing, the popularity of the President will diminish. That, of course, may be, but it is also possible that his popularity may increase. All that, however, will depend upon the view the great bulk of the American people take of the real causes of the panic."



PERPETUAL MOTION.

The Americans kick the Japanese out of California, and the Japanese retaliate by kicking the Chinese out of Manchuria.

—*Shinkoron* (Tokyo).



THE PANIC BIRD.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

PANIC EAST AND WEST.

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TRYING TO MAKE THE POLES SPEAK GERMAN

ANOTHER step toward establishing German predominance in all the states, and among all the nationalities, Poles, Danes, French, Wends, Lithuanians, and Masovians who constitute the German Empire, has been made by a measure regulating public meetings which is now under discussion in the Reichstag. The bill was introduced by the Secretary of State for the Interior, Mr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. It will be remembered that the holding of public meetings has hitherto been controlled by the diets of the different states. The Secretary of the Interior proposes to put this control in the hands of the Imperial Chancellor.

By far the most important clause in the new measure is that which prescribes the use of German, and of German alone, in all public assemblies; and this clause is most vehemently opposed by the Poles. In the newspaper reports of Mr. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech we learn that the speaker was frequently and noisily interrupted by the Polish deputies. Indeed, the Poles of Austria, as we learn from the *Fremden Blatt* (Vienna), the Austrian government organ, made an interpellation or appeal to the Austrian Prime Minister, Mr. Beck, asking for his Government's intervention and protest against the abolition of the Polish language in public meetings in Posen. Mr. Beck declared in the Reichsrath that this "meddling in the domestic affairs of a foreign Power was quite out of the question for his Government," and the course he has taken meets with the approval even of the Liberal *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). But the subject is being widely discust not only in the Polish province of Posen, but throughout the Empire, and, indeed, seems to have opened up once more the whole burning question of Polish nationalism, and it is in this connection that it is treated by Mr. von Witten in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart). He states his case as follows:

"The language of Germany must be one, and one only. Let the Polish Prussian use his own language in his own home to his heart's content. In all public life, however, the German language must be the sole language of the country. The two nations are not really separated: there is nothing, in fact, to distinguish the Poles; the only proof of their Slav origin that survives being their name. And how often does it happen that pure German blood flows in the veins of those who boast of being Polish Prussians. How many of the Polish family names, which they are constantly dinning into our ears, are anything more than Polish corruptions—made within the last decade and never earlier than the sixteenth or seventeenth century—of pure German patronymics.

"The real obstacle that rises up between us two peoples, German and Polish, and with the sneering laughter of Mephistopheles crushes between its eager fingers every budding promise of international understanding, is the fantom of a future Slavic state, of a new-born Polish empire. Are the Polish Prussians prepared to sacrifice to this fantom the flourishing present and a still more flourishing future of their race? There is still time for the establishing of a complete reconciliation."

The writer declares that the Germans have always treated the Poles well, and their position as German citizens is better than it would be in the utopian kingdom of their dreams. They ought to try to break down barriers instead of raising the bar of language between themselves and the sons of their adoptive country. Then he asks:

"What is the fault with which the Polish Prussians charge us? There is none. Their feelings toward us are dictated by blind, unreasoning hate, the hate which they cherish among themselves toward us and which every Pole considers as a positive element in our feelings toward them. It is this unworthy and unrighteous hatred of theirs which deprives them of all clear and unbiased judgment, which hinders all such mutual understanding as they believe would throw obstacles in the way of obtaining their one object, the destruction of Germany and raising up of a new Polish monarchy."

A much wider view of the question is taken by a writer, evidently a Pole, who signs himself "K——i," in the *Neue Zeit* (Stutt-

A TICKLISH SITUATION.

Look out, Dom Carlos, remember you are on the verge of the continent. You are not in a position to invite revolutionary earthquakes. —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

WORKING FOR THE PEACE HARVEST.

JOHN BULL—"I don't care who does the plowing, so long as the crop is mine." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

TWO PEACE ADVOCATES.

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gart). He blames the reactionary Poles who are aiming at a revived national monarchy. They can never establish their rights or retain their national individuality, he believes, in a struggle in which they are outnumbered by the Germans. They can only obtain liberty as members of a Social Democracy in which the German proletariat will stand shoulder to shoulder with them. Speaking of the Polish laborer, crusht by the greed of capitalism, by the intrigues of a land-grabbing government, by the overlordship of brutal Germany, he remarks:

MR. THOMSON,

French Minister of Marine, who declares that French naval inferiority "is beginning to be serious."

"There are a hundred reasons why Poland should fight for the Social Democracy. All her interest lies in taking such an attitude. It is as plain as day that between the Prussian monarchy of today, the ruling power in the Empire, and the powerful majority of the Polish reactionaries in Poland, there is no solution of the difficulty to be found. The Empire will not leave off its Germanizing policy, and the more it carries on that policy the deeper become the suffering of the Pole and the gulf of separation. But there is one way out of the difficulty. In its conflict with German imperialism the Polish people and proletariat may make one cause with that overwhelming majority of the German people which constitute the Social Democracy. It is in this course that a guaranty of final victory is to be found."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PESSIMISM IN FRANCE

LAST year pessimism was a word constantly on the lips of William II. and Chancellor Buelow, while they condemned those who slighted Germany policy in Africa or opposed the expansion of the fleet. These people, said the Kaiser, saw all things black. But in Germany these "black seers" merely represented political parties—the Center and the Social Democrats. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that in France of the present day most of the political parties are seeing black. The *Soleil*, which represents monarchism; the *Croix*, which is an Ultramontane organ of the Catholics; the *Liberté*, which professes to be independent; and the *Libre Parole*, whose name indicates its profession, all of them Parisian journals, are predicting black days for France. The country is going to the dogs, we are told. Disintegration is setting in. It is natural enough for the *Soleil* to proclaim: "Royalty is not a party cry; it is indeed the very spirit of beautiful France, the glorious France of yesterday, she who stood at the head of the nations and shall be the France of to-morrow if"—etc., etc. It is natural for the *Croix* to call upon "fathers of families, teachers, publicists, to employ what shreds of liberty are left them under a godless republic in defense of the true and the good." Nor are we surprized when the *Figaro* (Paris) talks of the "subjugation of the people" and declares that "it is impossible for any fraction of the people to avoid being driven along the course prescribed by the Government, and taking the attitude prescribed by the Government, and by the laws, manners, and teaching which it enforces." It adds gloomily: "Even those who display open hostility to the Government become contaminated by the influences shed around them. So changed has the mind of France become by thirty years of anti-Christian domination."

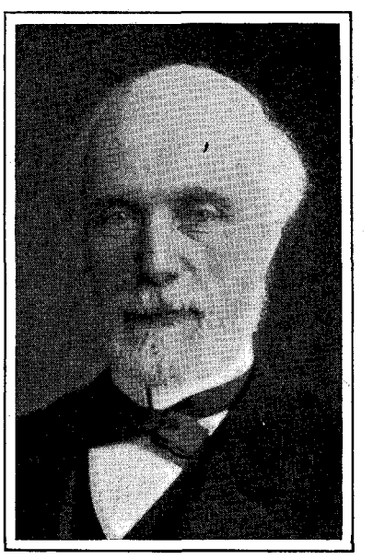
The following bitter lamentation we find written by Mr. Edouard Drumont in the *Libre Parole*:

"That which at this moment distinguishes French decadence from that of other people is the morbid frenzy for proselytism which leads men who are evidently demented, altho gifted with method in their madness, to labor deliberately for the destruction of their country, and for the destruction of all upon which the reason of their own existence is based. . . . I have never yet found an explanation of the strange mental disposition of very many Frenchmen who seem busily engaged in pulling down their own house, who seem to hanker after death, and to consider as a desirable thing the utter disappearance from the roll of great nations of that country which they call their own."

This pessimism, however, takes a more serious and a more practical form when we find that it actually expresses itself in words and deeds which indicate a want of confidence in France as a powerful and warlike nation. The most sober and judicial of Parisian dailies, the *Temps*, has made itself the organ of such pessimistic views. It has at least opened its columns to Mr. De Freycinet, whose recent retirement from the presidency of the Army Board in the Senate was considered significant, and to General Langlois, both of whom unite in the complaint that the Army and Navy of France are falling into ruin. This circumstance, they tell us, exposes France to subjugation or annexation by any Power strong and enterprising enough to cross her frontiers. Mr. De Freycinet, formerly Minister of War and colleague of Gambetta in 1870, and now member of the Senate, writes recently in the *Temps*:

"What shall I say of our Navy? What shall I say of the continual accidents, the failure of discipline among the mechanicians, the committees of inquiry, the results of whose investigations are buried in the necropolis of ministerial blue books? It is only necessary to remark that altho our budget has increased in ten years more than that of any other Power, our naval outlay has developed less than that of any of our rivals. We are now in the third rank of naval Powers, to-morrow we shall sink to the fourth or fifth, and nobody seems to care anything about it."

The French Minister of Marine, Mr. Gaston Thomson, in vain pleaded with the Assembly for an augmented navy, and declared that "already the difference between the naval force of foreign maritime Powers and that of France is beginning to be serious." He explains his meaning in the following remarks to a representative of the Paris *Figaro*:



MR. DE FREYCINET,

Who recently retired in disgust from the Army Committee of the French Senate.

"We will not compare ourselves with the English Navy, for the fleet of England has no equal, that is, it claims to be superior to any two foreign fleets. We will confine ourselves to comparing our force with that of Germany, which has like us the heavy burden of maintaining a formidable army. Thus we see the German Navy includes 24 modern ironclads, 8 first-class cruisers, 9 of the second class, and 6 other vessels in course of construction. We are therefore in comparison with Germany eight ironclads short. Now the ironclad

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is the decisive weapon in a modern sea-fight, so that our inferiority has become flagrant."

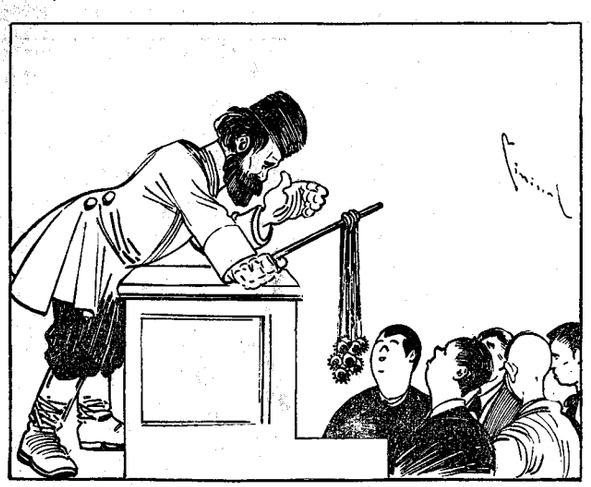
The moral and material decadence of the French Army was recently pointed out by General Canongé in the Paris *Gaulois* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 21, 1907, p. 402) and by General Langlois in the *Temps*, who declared that, by reducing the time of service to two years, military training, prestige, and morale became impossible.

The Liberal English papers do not like to say much in criticism of an ally which the Bannerman Government conciliated, but the Conservative *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) remarks with just a spice of malignity:

"Englishmen find it difficult to follow the various processes by which the substantial French Army is being shaved down, but they can perceive clearly enough that a majority of French Deputies and Senators seem to be anxious to accelerate the progress of the Army in the direction of the 'demnition bow-wows.' A patriot in a letter to the *Temps*, distinguished by cold clear logic, shows how his country is disarming herself, while across the Rhine her hereditary enemy is continually adding to his armory of weapons. The skin of your French Socialist Radical or Radical Socialist is a tough one, and this home-thrust, piercing as it seems to us, may have little effect. Far more telling is the resignation of Mr. De Freycinet of the presidency of the Army Committee in the Senate. He 'has seen war,' and refuses to wrap himself up in the snug rug of satisfaction and belief in the imminent arrival of the millennium, which seems to be the favorite garment of his countrymen. Strange stories have come from some of the frontier fortresses. Stranger things have happened in the Navy and at the arsenals, yet France shuts her eyes and trusts."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOMESTIC DISCOMFORTS OF NICHOLAS II.

THE Czar of Russia is generally regarded as a gentleman who lives in a palace, wearing robes of state and uniforms *ad libitum*, crowned with a Byzantine tiara, and dining off gold in luxurious plenty. Or he is represented as associated with the knout and the gibbet, as acting with duplicity toward his Parliament, as alternately a truculent tyrant and the puppet of ministers and bureaucrats. No one has ever dreamed that he has, like ordinary



THE RUSSIAN SCHOOLMASTER.

CZAR—"I have here, gentlemen of the Douma, the most modern method of teaching you political science."

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

men, suffered from bad housekeeping, indigestible food, or that when he paid for Chambertin he was deceived into drinking Zinfandel, and altogether led the life of a man completely hocus-pocused, hoodwinked, robbed, made uncomfortable by poor cookery and the utter neglect of those who should have guarded him and his family from disease, shipwreck, and domestic wrongs of every sort. Yet the Czar is in fact the victim of an ill-kept household, thievish servants, and neglectful personal attendants, says "Prince S. R. G." writing in the *Revue* (Paris). The editor of that journal introduces the somewhat gossipy article by saying that "people often think that happiness goes with wealth, that comfort and the enjoyments of life accompany power. The pages which this intimate of the Czar writes concerning Nicholas II. and his close surroundings are stamped with the affection of a faithful subject for his Emperor. Uttered, as it were on the spur of the moment, these details are both historically and psychologically interesting."

The main conclusion which "Prince S. R. G." comes to with regard to the intimate life of the Czar and his family is that "the Emperor and autocrat of all the Russias is the man who meets with the worst personal service of all the rich men of his empire."

This writer goes into many details on this subject. When the yacht *Standart* struck on a rock, the position of that rock was known to the whole Russian Navy and was set down on every chart excepting that of the imperial ship of state. The prince calls this an "omission," but adds, "the Czar and his family are continually exposed to a series of 'omissions' of this sort, which are much more dangerous than the bomb of revolutionaries."

Yes, bombs, he observes, can be avoided by staying at home, or by shunning places where they are likely to be run up against. But how was it that the brother of the Czar, the Grand Duke George, died of tuberculosis in the Caucasus, altho there is no consumption in the Russian royal family? Prince S. R. G. finds the reason in the fact that a man suffering for a long time with tuberculosis had been the head *valet de chambre* of the Grand Duke, had slept in the room adjoining his master's, and was continually in attendance upon him. Grand dukes and emperors evidently need a great deal of looking after and can not take care of themselves. When the Czar in the autumn of 1900 was traveling in his own special train he was attacked with typhoid fever. A lady who was going over the train with the wife of the chief engineer declared that she was not astonished at the Czar's sickness, after visiting the kitchen of the imperial special, where the simplest rules of cleanliness seemed unknown. And as if this were not enough, the under-cooks of the Czar's train and even those of the palace in St. Petersburg are often men who could not pass quarantine at any American port.

But the Czar's dinners and collations are as little to the taste of his guests as Smollett's classic banquet was to Tom Jones. Those invited eat little, but take care "to fortify themselves beforehand." "It is well known that the cookery at the table of the Russian Czar has an execrable reputation."

The Czar and his household are not only poisoned by bad cookery, but robbed by the head cook. Imperial servants of this kind quickly retire after making millions. The Prince goes into the following details of this roguery:

"For grand dinners and receptions special preparations are made. Suppose there is to be a dinner for five hundred guests. A bill of fare is drawn up and approved. It contains, among other things, lobsters, Rouen ducks, and some fine champagne and other vintages. Well, that makes five hundred lobsters, at $2 apiece; five hundred ducks, five hundred bottles of wine at $5 a bottle, and so on. All comes from Paris. The banquet is reckoned at $20 a head at the lowest—a total of $10,000, which is paid by the minister of the court to the head cook. 'But,' you will say, 'who will eat and drink all that?' I admire your simplicity. It is not a question of eating or drinking, but of paying."

The wine is stolen, or replaced at the banquet by inferior brands. The same choice vintages appear at table over and over again, and the same bottles are paid for ten times over. Even the jewelry, the pictures, the ornaments of the palace disappear, and are sold and scattered. All in the imperial palace is discomfort, dishonesty, and an utter lack of regard for the health or happiness of the imperial family.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE NEW THEORIES OF MATTER

THE last few years have been epoch-making in science, in that they have witnessed the formulation, and the acceptance, by a large number of reputable scientific men, of a new theory, or set of theories, of the constitution of matter and its relation to heat, light, and electricity. These theories are so radical that they amount to a revolution in physics. Ostensibly put forth to account for a group of remarkable phenomena discovered within recent years, their origin is really deeper than this, and seems to depend on a change in the way of looking at things. The men of the older school hesitate to accept them, but the younger physicists embrace them with enthusiasm, and unless these men become more conservative with advancing years we may be sure that the New Idea in physics embodies the orthodox physical theory of the future. This theory is well set forth in an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, November 2) by B. Latour. Says this writer:

"Not long since, matter—the chemical atom—appeared as a somewhat complicated structure, of variable form according to the chemical elements under consideration—the carbon atom was different from that of hydrogen, that of gold, etc.; and these structural differences of the atomic elements corresponded to differences in their physical and chemical properties. Side by side with matter, all physicists agreed in recognizing the existence of a medium having special properties—the ether—in which ordinary matter is plunged. This etheric medium is indispensable to explain the propagation of the vibratory movements that constitute light, radiant heat, and electric waves. Matter and ether were supposed to be indissolubly linked together, and mutually interpenetrable, but while they entered in common into divers physical phenomena, their natures remained completely distinct and they seemed irreducible, the one to the other.

"To-day the position of science is changed—another step has been made toward unity. Matter and ether are no longer two distinct constituents of things, and, paradoxical as it may seem, matter has given place to ether. Matter, which for the purposes of our common and gross experimentation, appears to be in some sort the sole fundamental physical reality, is now only a modification of the ether. Regarding the nature of the ether, on the other hand, there continues to be deep mystery, and even its more important and primordial properties are the subject of discussion among scientific men, some attributing to it extreme tenuity, others regarding it as the densest of all known substances."

How did this change of front occur? The author proceeds to analyze its progress, relying largely on a recent inaugural dissertation of Prof. August Righi, of Bologna, Italy. On the old theory of atomic structure the number of molecules in a given volume of gas could be calculated, and was found to be incredibly large. These molecules were supposed to be in continual rapid movement so that each had in every second a billion collisions with other molecules. Collisions with the walls of the containing vessel gave rise to the phenomena of gaseous pressure. Solids also were made up of molecules, but with less freedom of motion than in gases. The molecule itself was a structure composed of atoms in movement, their energy constituting that of heat. The fact that an electric current causes chemical decomposition long ago showed that a close connection existed between matter and electricity. In 1896 was discovered the Zeeman effect—the widening and doubling of lines in the spectra of gases under the influence of magnets. This was explained by Lorentz by supposing the existence of electrons, or electric particles smaller than atoms and entering closely into their constitution. The vibrations of these he regarded as generating the waves of light and radiant heat. Both experience and theory lead to the conclusion that these vibrating particles carry a charge of negative electricity, and it has been possible to calculate their mass, which is found to be about one-thousandth of that of a hydrogen atom. Contrary to the long-established doctrine of the invariability of mass, that of the electron seems to increase or diminish in connection with electromagnetic phenomena. The writer goes on:

"Modern physicists have gone still further in the path of unification; they tend to consider the electron itself as a local modification or deformation of the ether. . . . On this theory the forces that manifest themselves between electrons are attributable to a sort of elasticity in the ether, of which their very existence is a proof. . . . . .

"Thus, owing to this last hypothesis of the constitution of the electron, the ether, that was devised to explain certain phenomena of heat, light, and electricity, becomes in addition the unifying element in molecular and electromagnetic theories. So, also, in all the phenomena of the physical world we meet electrons. . . . .

"When the electrons are in motion, we have an electric current. There are certain free electrons that move from atom to atom; this is the case of a current in the interior of a metallic conductor, and self-induction, that important phenomenon that appears at every alteration of current, is nothing but the electromagnetic inertia of the electrons. In electrolysis, or chemical decomposition by electricity, we have a different kind of current, due to the movement of the ions into which the substance is decomposed. An ion, on the new theory, is a chemical atom or group of atoms having electrons in excess (in which case it is electrically negative) or in deficiency (when it is positive). These electrified particles are set in motion in an electric field, and move toward the electrodes plunged in the fluid to be decomposed.

"When the electrons vibrate, they generate in the surrounding ether electromagnetic waves, which include those of light and radiant heat. If an electron is suddenly arrested in its movement, there is an electric shock that travels through the ether like an explosive wave through air; this gives rise to the *x*-rays."

Such hypotheses as these, the author admits in conclusion, may seem bold. They are offered by modern scientists only as a system of unification and synthesis and not as an objective, fixt, and definite interpretation of natural phenomena. They mark an interesting stage in the unification of knowledge, and, says Mr. Latour:

"In this bold and triumphant flight of science toward a larger and more comprehensive synthesis, we may detect a homage—perhaps too unconscious—to the unity of divine truth and to the simplicity of that eternal wisdom which, at the basis of the created universe, has disposed all things regularly, in number, weight, and measure."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"CORN SIRUP"

THE appeal of the producers of glucose to be permitted to call it "corn sirup" is commented upon unfavorably by *The Louisiana Planter* (New Orleans, December 14), which notes in the first place that modern glucose is made by boiling starch in a weak solution of sulfuric acid. This use of the acid seems to have given a bad reputation to the product, which accounts for the desire to change the name. The proposed designation, "corn sirup," says the writer, is a misnomer, as the production of this sirup is not possible by ordinary evaporation, which produces sugar-cane sirup, sugar-beet sirup, sorghum sirup, and maple sirup. He goes on:

"The use of injurious and in fact of dangerous chemicals in the manufacture of food-stuffs was practised more than half a century ago. It is well known that the sugar of lead is probably the best clarifying agent known for refining sugar. Dr. Evans refers to it in his 'Sugar Planters' Manual,' published in about 1845, and says that it became necessary to prohibit by law the use of lead in sugar-refining owing to the dangers to human health and life incident to that process. In the earlier history of the glucose industry it was a notable fact that one of the chief difficulties connected with it was that of entirely eliminating the free sulfuric acid in the

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concentrated sirups. In order to do this it was necessary to use considerable lime, and this, combining with the free sulfuric acid, produced gypsum, or land plaster, which floated like clouds throughout the liquid mass and was very difficult of removal, even by filter-press filtration. Liquid glucose manufactured from corn starch by the sulfuric-acid process is now turned out apparently as clear as crystal, but the central fact remains, that is, its manufacture with that very dangerous agent, sulfuric acid, and that free sulfuric acid has very frequently been present in samples of glucose offered for sale. The word corn, if utilized in labeling glucose, will be so utilized in order to conceal some of the features of its objectionable origin. The label should properly read 'corn and sulfuric acid for table use.'"

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME

CAN an innocent man be forced to commit a crime by a villain who has hypnotized him? Professor Münsterberg, of Harvard, who writes on the subject in *McClure's Magazine* (New York, January), believes this to be much more unlikely than is generally supposed; and he adduces plausible reasons for his belief. In the first place, he assures us, a person can be hypnotized only through his own imagination—never at a distance and without his knowledge. He says:

"All the stories of a secret influence by which one man's will gets hold of another man's mind are remains of the mesmeric theories of the past. To-day we know that everything depends upon the attention and imagination of the hypnotized, and that no mysterious fluid can flow over from the mind of the hypnotist to the mind of the subject. The old mystical view of unscientific superstition reached its climax in the prevalent belief that a man could exert secret influence from a distance, without the victim's knowledge of the source of the uncanny distortion of his mind. According to this belief, every heinous crime might be committed under that cover; the distant hypnotizer could inflict pain and suffering on his enemy, and could misuse the innocent as instruments of his criminal schemes. . . . . .

"Of course, there is no reason to deny that a person may fall into the hypnotic state while the hypnotizer is in another place. The only condition is that he must have been hypnotized by him before and that his own imagination must have been captured by the thought of the absent hypnotizer. I myself have repeatedly hynotized by telephone, or even by mail. For instance, I treated a morphinist who at first came daily to my laboratory to be hypnotized; later it was sufficient to tell him over the telephone, 'Take out your watch; in two minutes you will fall asleep'; or to write to him, 'As soon as you have read this note you will be in the hypnotic state.' I thus had the 'malicious' influence, even at a distance, but it was not by will power; it was by the power of his own imagination; at the time when he read my note in his suburb, and fell asleep, I was not thinking of him at all. As a matter of course, such influence by correspondence would have been impossible had not repeated hypnotization in personal contact preceded. . . . . .

"The chief factor is confidence. Any one who saw the hypnotic effects when the greatest master of hypnotism, Professor Bernheim, of Nancy, in France, went from bed to bed in the clinics, simply saying, 'Sleep, sleep,' felt that, indeed, no one else could have attained that influence. But it was not because he had a special power; the chief point was that the whole population about Nancy went to him with an exaggerated tension of expectancy and confidence."

To what degree, then, is criminal action possible as the result of hypnotism? A villain often gains control of the mind of a weak person by methods that are akin to the hypnotic. This sort of influence, Professor Münsterberg acknowledges, is pregnant with social danger, but it requires long and persistent work and is probably effective only with neurotic persons who are specially disposed to it. It always falls short of complete hypnotism. But can not a person be hypnotized in the ordinary way and then ordered to commit crime? This sort of thing has been many times imitated in the laboratory, yet the imitation crimes of the laboratory are not the real thing, after all. Professor Münsterberg says:

"I have seen men killing with paper daggers and poisoning with white flour and shooting with empty revolvers in the libraries of nerve specialists or in laboratory rooms, with doctors sitting by and watching the performance; but I have never become convinced that there did not remain in the mind of the hypnotized a background idea of artificiality, and that this idea overcame the resistance which would be prohibitive in actual life. To bring absolute proof of this conviction is hardly possible, since we can not really kill for the sake of experiment."

There is, however, a kind of hypnotic crime in whose possibility Professor Münsterberg believes—that where the hypnotized person can be made to believe that the act he commits is innocent or trivial. Says the writer:

"You can not make an honest man steal and kill, but you can make him perform many other actions which are not immoral so far as the action is concerned and which yet have criminal character. A scoundrel, perhaps, gives the post-hypnotic suggestion that his subject call at a lawyer's and deposit with him a last will leaving all his property to the hypnotizer. Here no resistance from moral principle is involved; the man who throws away all he owns acts in accordance with the order because here the impulse is not checked by the habits of a trained conscience. We can add one more step which is entirely possible: the hypnotizer may see an opportunity to give the further post-hypnotic suggestion of suicide. The next day the victim is found dead in his room. Everything indicates that he took his own life; there is not the least suspicion; and the hypnotizer is his heir in consequence of the spurious last will. Similar cases have been reported, and this explanation of them is not impossible. The ease with which any hypnotizer can cover the traces of his crime by special suggestions makes the situation the more dangerous.

"In this group belong also the post-hypnotic perjuries. Of course, if the man on the witness-stand knew that he swore falsely, his moral convictions would rebel, as in the case of theft and murder. But he believes what he swears; on his side there is no crime, but merely confusion of ideas and falsified memory; the crime belongs entirely to the one who fabricated the artificial delusion. Other cases refer to simple fraud. The post-hypnotic suggestion may force one man to pay the price of real pearls for glass pearls, and may induce another man to buy a house which is useless to him. The physician who is a trained psychologist will have no difficulty in assisting the court in such situations and in making the right diagnosis; on the other hand, without thorough experience in scientific psychology, no one will be able to disentangle such cases, be he physician or not."

USE AND ABUSE OF TEXT-BOOKS

WHY is it that so many students, apparently well prepared and of high standing at a preparatory school, fail to do well at college? The blame is laid at the door of the average text-book and on its mechanical use by too many teachers, in a paper by Prof. D. N. Lehmer, of the Univeristy of California, published in *School Science and Mathematics* (Chicago, January). Says Professor Lehmer:

"At the end of say two months of the fall term I usually have a number of students come to me with this story: 'I don't know how it is, but I don't seem to be able to get the hang of the work here. I was the best in my class in the high school, and mathematics was always easy for me.' I have taken occasion to find out the methods of work in use in the schools where these individuals were the bright, particular stars. I have found usually that such students have done a great amount of work of a certain sort. They have covered so many chapters of such and such an algebra, working all the examples. They have covered so many books of such and such a geometry, working all the 'originals.' But the whole has been served to them on a dead level. They have about as much of an idea of the mathematical landscape as the mole that has spent the summer trying to spoil my lawn. The important things to them, if there are any, are those things that 'stumped' the class. They have been nosing about on the sides of the great mountain ranges of mathematics, and have not caught one glimpse of the glorious peaks. So far as mathematics is concerned, they might as well have spent their time working out the acrostics and word-squares on the puzzle page of the *Youth's Companion*.

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"Some time ago I was asked by a young high-school boy to help him with a problem in geometry. It was one that had floored the whole class, I believe, and the teacher too, I hope. On looking the matter over it seemed to me that the most hopeful opening was in using certain two triangles that were equal in area. The student objected that the class had not had areas of triangles. 'Well,' I remarked, 'let us try the properties of similar triangles.' Alas, he had never studied similar triangles! He would not even let me use circles! In desperation, I finally took a few minutes to furnish him with a few tools. He protested that it would be a labor of love, inasmuch as he would not be allowed to use any of them in class. The poor fellow's idea of mathematics was that it was a kind of sack race, in which one tried to run with one's legs tied! . . .

"Taking everything into consideration, I am inclined to believe that there are teachers, even now, that divide the total number of theorems and problems by the total number of available days in the term, assigning exactly so much for each day; teachers whose greatest anxiety is to cover the ground, even if they have to cover the ground with the class; who would as soon think of going outside of the text-book for anything as a San Franciscan would think of going shopping to some little inland town; who are afraid to omit the smallest detail of the book, not so much for fear of violating logical order as because, on account of their limited outlook, they are unable to distinguish between this fussy little theorem and that fundamental principle.

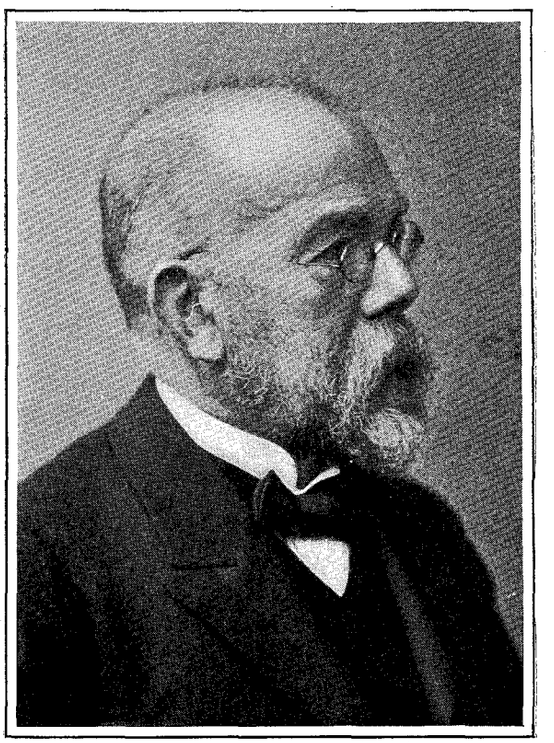
"A text-book is like a patent medicine; it is constructed for the average class. The teacher should be like the family physician. The teacher that prescribes nothing outside the text-book is like the physician that prescribes nothing but proprietary medicines, or rather is like the quack that prescribes one medicine for all ills. The book is to him a creed. Everything in it is accepted without question and everything outside is viewed with suspicion and impatience. To such a teacher it is rank heresy for a student to offer a proof of a theorem that differs in any particular from the one given or suggested in the book. The book is an iron bed upon which the short students are stretched out and the long ones cut off. The stretching is not so objectionable, of course, as the cutting off, but the whole thing is wretchedly bad management."

Professor Lehmer is not inclined to acknowledge that the fault is chiefly that of the text-book itself. A poor carpenter, he says, will never admit that his tools are sharp. Used reasonably, the poorest book is robbed of half its terrors. The right and reasonable use of the book, he says, is simply as a storehouse, from which to select material to be brought before the class. Selection, exclusion, and the order of presentation should be left to the teacher. If he follows the book slavishly, he can give no "perspective" to his subject. What is important for one class may not be so for another. One may object to this method, Professor Lehmer thinks, on the ground that it almost requires of the teacher ability to write a text-book himself. The Professor admits this and justifies it. The time has gone by, he says, when a person should be permitted to teach elementary mathematics who has not had a thorough training in more advanced work. In conclusion, the writer has a word to say from the point of view of the man who is sending his boy to the high school, but does not expect him to go to the university. We read:

"Something is certainly due him in our deliberations, tho we too often ignore his existence. Does he want his boy ground through exactly so many theorems and problems, with never a glimpse of what lies beyond? Is it fair to him, is it fair to the subject, to put such tools into his hand and give him so narrow and circumscribed a field to work in? If high-school teachers improved their opportunities, it seems to me, their graduates could not be prevented from pushing the subject further, either at home or at the university. Your students may be able to work every problem in the book and pass with an amazing average in all their examinations, but if none of them have any curiosity as to what may lie outside of the book, your work as a teacher of mathematics is a failure, and the sooner you sharpen up your tools the better. If, on the other hand, a student should come to you, along toward the end of the course, and ask you if the square root of a negative quantity is the same sort of an imaginary as the logarithm of a negative quantity, thank God and take courage! You are not dead yet, and that student is not far from the kingdom!"

THE CROCODILE AND THE "SLEEPING-SICKNESS"

THAT the terrible "sleeping-sickness," or "African lethargy," that is devastating parts of Central Africa, is due to the bite of a fly, *Glossina palpalis*, which transmits the germs of the disease, has been known for several years. Recent newspaper dispatches assert that Dr. Robert Koch, the German bacteriologist, has now established a distinct connection between crocodiles and the disease, and that he is advocating the extermination of these



DR. ROBERT KOCH,

Who has been living a year and a half on a desert island in Lake Victoria Nyanza, in Africa, studying the causes of the pestilential "sleeping-sickness."

reptiles as a remedial measure. The blood of crocodiles, Koch says, forms the main nourishment of the *glossina*, which sucks it between the plates of the creature's hide. An editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, December 21) receives these reports with some caution. He says:

"The eminent German scientist has had, undoubtedly, ample and favorable opportunities of studying the disease and its means of propagation, for he has been isolated for eighteen months on a desolate island, belonging to the Sesse group, in the middle of Lake Victoria Nyanza, where the affection is remarkably prevalent. Despite these facts, presuming that the accounts of the newspaper interviews are authentic, it seems that Koch has hardly given the credit which is due to several other men who have made investigations previously into the problem of sleeping-sickness.

"For instance, Mr. Sheffield Neave, who was attached to the Gordon Memorial, Khartum, in the capacity of traveling pathologist and naturalist, in a report published in 1906, and the Acting Commissioner for the British Central Africa Protectorate in his report, made remarks concerning the habits of *Glossina palpalis* very similar to those of Koch. Moreover, Dr. Daniell, the medical officer in charge of the London School of Tropical Medicine, a man who has made careful researches into the whole subject of fly-borne diseases, has referred to Koch's alleged discoveries in a very guarded manner. Speaking to a representative of the London *Standard*, he pointed out that, whereas crocodiles are common all along the banks of the Nile, sleeping-sickness is confined to the upper reaches; the animals are plentiful on the

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Zambesi, on Lake Nyassa, and on the river Shire, localities which up to the present have been free from the malady."

Of course, the writer goes on to say, these circumstances do not absolve the crocodile, but they render it improbable that he should play a leading rôle in the spread of the infection. Certainty in the diagnosis of the malady is not due to Koch, but rather to Dutton and Castellane; and the subcutaneous injection of arsenic, said also to be his suggestion, goes back to the French Jesuits, more than one hundred years ago, while it was first put to practical use in 1905 at the London Tropical School of Medicine. The writer concludes:

"Undoubtedly, sleeping-sickness is a veritable pestilence in some parts of Africa. It has been stated authoritatively than unless means can be devised to rid Uganda of this plague it will be impossible as a place of residence, and consequently of no value to white or black man. The Kongo district, again, is devastated in parts by the ravages of the disease, and many other localities are in a similar plight. It matters little to the world, even to the African world, who may have discovered the mode of dissemination of sleeping-sickness or the most efficient measures to be adopted to extirpate it, or even to check its spread; it concerns us, indeed, not at all, except from a humanitarian and scientific standpoint. Still, 'fair play is a jewel,' and if the facts narrated by Koch have already been published by other men, there is every reason that to them should be accorded the honor. It may be and probably is the case, that Koch has confirmed and amplified the discoveries of previous investigators, and for this he deserves his meed of praise. This is, however, not the first time that he has announced as his own the results obtained by the labors of other observers—his theatric announcement of the non-identity of human and bovine tuberculosis, based upon the work of Theobald Smith and others, which he proclaimed his own, is still remembered. He is a brilliant, patient, and accurate investigator, and in these respects is surpassed by no man, but he does not add to the luster of his great name by appropriating, or rather ignoring, the results of the researches of former investigators."

TRYING TO SELL GOODS TO TURKEY—The Turk is pictured by the *Moniteur Industriel* (Paris) as a man on whom every one is trying to palm off "left-over" goods. As abstracted by *Engineering* (London, December 13) this paper says:

"All nations in turn and under various pretexts have attacked the Turk. Not content with this, they have given him the reputation of being a 'sick man,' and have approached him with financial aid. But the more money is lent him, the less he has, and, notwithstanding this fact, lenders continue to approach him and assure him of their good services. The Turk has so many friends of this class that they become, in his sight, obtrusive and domineering. They all vie with each other to convince him that what he wants are guns, rifles, and war-ships, and, as he can not buy from all at one and the same time, he can not arrive at a decision; he fears to displease those whom he does not favor with an order, and who would, perhaps, cause him to meet with trouble of some sort. The situation is a most curious one, for this customer, who has the reputation of being sick and ever without funds, is nevertheless considered a good customer, whose orders are wrangled for. Matters have reached such a pass that the largest contractors in the world have in his domains not only traveling representatives, but also fixt agencies and complete administrative committees, whose duty it is to institute and follow up negotiations with a view to secure business, and who are backed by the diplomatic representatives of their several countries. There are also, and among the most energetic, the representatives of Continental gun-makers and builders of war-ships; the former are vigorously seeking to sell to Turkey guns for which the market elsewhere is just now very slack; and the latter endeavoring to burden the Sultan with a stock of battle-ships, torpedo-boats, cruisers, and scouts, for which he has no use. The agents of these firms attract notice by their insistence. Whether Turkey requires guns and armored cruisers, or not, is not the question; the agents are in the country to secure orders, and orders are what they must secure. All this is sorrowfully beheld by the patriotic and enlightened Turks who have at heart the development of their country."

TO CONTROL DISTANT OPERATIONS BY SOUND

AN ingenious system in which sound takes the place of the ether-waves used in wireless telegraphy, in the control of simple electric apparatus at a distant point, is described by the inventor, John Gardner, in *The Electrical Review* (London, December 13). The system would evidently be of no value in telegraphy, since its radius of action is no greater than that of the transmitting sound; but it apparently will be a valuable means of calling attention to a sound-signal by means of an electric bell, or of recording it on a printing telegraph or otherwise; and the inventor states that the human voice may even be used to control the motions of an automobile torpedo, which would thus be made to start, stop, or turn about at call, like a dog. Says the writer:

"The conducting medium which is preferred, and in the employment of which the new system is likely to find its chief uses, is water, which is extremely susceptible to sound vibrations both in accepting such impulses from a generator, and in providing a path for their ready transmission. . . . But where shorter distances are to be covered, or where a more powerful generator of sound is available, air is a practical medium for the purpose in view. . . . . .

"The present system does not require that the sounds destined to bring about the desired operation shall be originated in any particular manner, but it is essential that, however caused, they shall have a definite and constant musical pitch, duration, and interval. Moreover, it is necessary in some cases to provide that several sounds of differing pitch shall be simultaneously generated, and shall act at the same time upon the receiving apparatus, before a single circuit can be affected.

"The apparatus at a sound-receiving station essential to the attainment of the required result—the governance of an electric circuit—has proved to be of a simple character, consisting primarily of a vibrator, preferably in the form of a strip of steel tape mounted by one or both ends upon a part, such as the plating of a vessel, which is exposed to the arriving sound. The vibrator partakes in this way of all the impulses reaching the ship's skin, but it being tuned to the distant sound, only the desired component is amplified by the sympathetic vibrations of the free portion of the strip to such a degree as to bring about the initial electrical action upon which all further effects at the receiving station depend. Even after amplification the disturbance of the strip is extremely small, no change of condition being perceptible with a strong magnifying glass."

It might be supposed that this vibrator could be directly utilized as in the tongue of a telegraph relay. A relay may act when the tongue travels so minute a distance as $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch, but the vibrator in this case has a much smaller movement still—so minute that special devices are necessary to utilize it. Says the inventor:

"The plan adopted is to mount a carbon-pencil microphone upon the sound-receiving vibrator, and to give the pencil such weight and dimensions as will permit it to vibrate with the strip upon the reception of any note not corresponding with the natural period of the strip, but to remain stationary relatively to the vibrator when this is affected by a sound which it is prepared to amplify by resonance. With silence, or with an unsuitable note, the pressure of the pencil is therefore constant, but upon the arrival of a sound in agreement with the pitch of the vibrator, amplification follows, and the intimacy of contact between pencil and vibrator is diminished. Both these parts are in electrical circuit with a source of current of very low voltage and with the winding of the magnets of a relay, preferably polarized, of very high resistance, the relay being so adjusted that the full or normal current flowing during quiescence of the microphone is just sufficient to hold the tongue in the position in which, in ordinary telegraph work, the local circuit governed by the relay would be closed. A disturbance at the microphonic contact, due to the arrival of the proper sounds, increases the resistance at that point, and the diminished current flowing through the winding of the relay is then unable to hold the tongue, which is released, and by moving to the opposite contact, closes the local circuit, which remains completed so long as the

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proper sound reaches the vibrator, and the disturbance at the microphone continues."

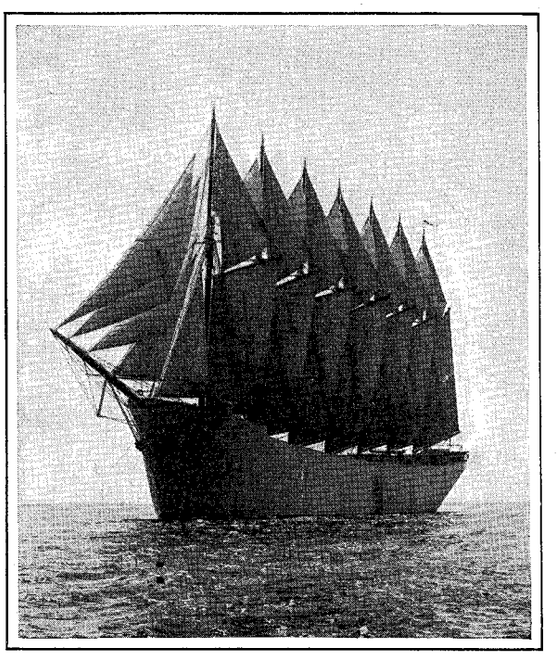
Regarding the possible uses of the system, the inventor writes:

"In its application to that branch of submarine signaling which consists of warning vessels of their position in relation to fixt points, such as lightships fitted with submerged bells, the system described should be useful in rendering the reception of the warning automatic, and thus further reducing the risk of accidents, as it will be practicable to sound a trembler bell on the bridge of a vessel, or even to blow the whistle, to inform the officer in charge that, notwithstanding any opinion he may have formed as to his position, his ship is in the neighborhood of a danger point.

"In finding the direction of a lightship, accurate comparison of the intensity of different sounds is also facilitated by the manual introduction of resistance in one or other of the circuits connecting the sound-receiving portion of the vessel with the pilot-house, while the current passing in one or both circuits is an indication of the distance from a sound-generating station at the moment the apparatus ceases to act.

"The operation of a printing telegraph instrument by sound transmitted from a distance will enable the officer in charge of a submarine to receive a message printed in dots and dashes from a surface vessel better able to look out than himself.

"By the employment of a step-by-step motion subsidiary to the initial circuit-opening, several distinct operations may be controlled at the receiving station. An automobile mine or torpedo can be governed in this manner, and a model has been made in which the propeller is started and stopt, the rudder is put in any position, and an explosive charge is fired, any or all of these effects being obtained by the voice, singing the appropriate note in little more than a whisper, the operator standing some yards from the apparatus. It is literally true that the machine does what it is told. With a powerful generator of sound a distance of several miles is expected to be reached."



THE ILL-FATED "LAWSON,"
The world's largest sailing vessel, lost on Scilly Islands. Her spread of canvas was 43,000 square feet.

A COLD-STORAGE CONGRESS—The French Government is organizing an International Congress of the Refrigerating Industries, which it is proposed to hold in Paris, early in July. In a report on the subject, printed in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, December 21), Consul-General Frank H. Mason writes:

"The purpose of the congress is to bring together leading experts and representatives of the principal industries and enterprises of all countries in which refrigeration is used as an agent for facilitating the preservation and transportation of food materials by land or sea. Through such a conference of practical and scientific men it is hoped to improve and perfect and on certain lines to standardize the industries of cold storage and transportation by the study and adoption of the most advanced methods and appliances which experience has thus far developed, and thereby to extend the range and promote the efficiency of refrigeration as a factor in international commerce. . . . . .

"The United States is recognized as the pioneer in the application of cold storage on a large scale to food preservation and transportation, and, as the work of the congress will be along lines in which a vast number of American citizens—growers of fruits, vegetables, and meat-producing animals, packers and shippers of a wide range of food products, railway and steamship managers, and the owners of cold-storage plants throughout our country—are more or less directly interested, it is to be hoped that the American delegation and its work during the congress will be representative and worthy of the importance of the occasion. America is the natural source of supply of many food materials for densely populated Europe, and the influence of the coming congress, if rightly directed, will be to break down technical barriers and smooth the way for mutual understanding and for an enlarged trade."

THE VICTORY OF STEAM

THE wreck of the seven-masted American schooner *Thomas W. Lawson*, on Friday, the 13th of December, which is reported from England by the daily press, is made by *Engineering News* (New York, December 19) the occasion for pointing out that the recent attempts to revive transportation by sailing vessels, in competition with steam, have not been successful. The *Lawson* was an example of what may be done in this direction, and her wreck, says the writer of the editorial from which we quote, "brings to an unfortunate end the most interesting experiment in ocean transportation by sail-power that has been undertaken for many years." He goes on:

"It has long been believed that the sailing vessel is doomed to extinction as a competitor for ocean freight transportation. In fact, it has already been beaten by the steam-vessel in almost every trade, except a few very long voyages, where the coal consumption becomes so great as to seriously cut down the steam vessel's carrying capacity, and in the coasting trade between ports too small to support regular steamer lines or to attract tramp vessels.

"It is in this latter trade on the Atlantic coast that the schooner has been developed from a small fisherman's craft to a vessel of large commercial importance. Several six-masted schooners have been built and are claimed to be commercially successful. The *Lawson* represented an attempt to carry the same idea still further, and a vessel was produced so large that it had to enter into direct competition with steam-vessels to secure business.

"While direct information is lacking, it is generally understood that the *Lawson* has not been profitable to her owners. Perhaps the attempt to restore the sailing vessel is doomed to failure, anyway. It seems to us, however, that the *Lawson's* record might have been different had she been equipped with auxiliary power.

"In the five years since the *Lawson* was built much progress has been made in the application of the internal-combustion engine to marine use. It would to-day be possible, we judge, to equip a vessel like the *Lawson* with an oil-engine of, say, 250 to 400 horse-power, sufficient to propel her at proper speed in harbors and other contracted waterways where the maneuvering of a large sailing vessel is difficult and dangerous. Such an equipment would save much expense in tug fees, much time in entering and leaving ports, and would be a great safeguard in the handling of the vessel in storms. The fuel consumption of such a power equipment, used for such purposes only, would be a very small item of expense, and the cost of attendance and repairs would also be small.

"If the *Lawson* has been unsuccessful, therefore, it merely shows that sails alone can not compete with steam, notwithstanding the advantage of the schooner rig over square sails. It still remains possible that the sailing vessel with an auxiliary internal-combustion engine can beat the steamship; if not now, then in the future, when the inevitable advance occurs in the cost of coal."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

MODERNISM IN THE UNITED STATES

THE taint of "Modernism" has been thought to exist in but a sparing degree in the United States. Such has been the expresson of opinion even in Catholic journals, tho Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, has issued a pastoral letter on the subject which was treated in our issue of December 21. *The Ecclesiastical Review* (Rom. Cath., Philadelphia, January), however, declares that "it is our frank opinion that the evils of which the pontiff chiefly complains exist to a very large and dangerous extent in the United States." They are not so concentrated or pronounced, this journal remarks, "as we find them exprest in the Italian 'Program of the Modernists' or in the pronunciamentos of certain German professors," but it "does not follow that we have been impervious to its noxious influence, or that we have failed to absorb it in a measure that renders some of the streams, at which our children are bound to drink eternal knowledge, open to the danger of corruption." *The Independent* (New York), referred to as "one of our rather anti-Catholic journals of high literary order," is quoted as not doubting the existence of Modernists in America. The character of its information indicates "clearly enough" to *The Ecclesiastical Review* "some clerical informer in high places." *The Review* adds:

"The cry, therefore, that there is in America no perceptible adherence to Modernist professions of faith must be taken as a protest without much truth, in so far as it may imply a tendency to disguise erroneous tenets and thereby not only propagate them more effectively, but also escape the consequences which deviation from the Church's teaching implies."

If we want to know how much of the Modernist teaching has filtered into the minds of our population, the journal continues, we need only question the average young American Catholic, man or woman. Further:

"Those among them who have a strong and clearly defined notion of the principles of their faith owe it almost entirely to Irish traditions, or the habits of their parents to whom their religion is dear on many accounts; and it is this element among our priesthood that, in our estimation, saves us from a more outspoken profession of Modernist propagandism at our institutions of learning. Among the Germans it is the parish school, where the old thoroughness has had a chance to enter into the teaching of the catechism as well as of other things, which preserves a certain robustness of the faith among the clergy and people, who receive further encouragement from the noble conduct of their Catholic brethren of the Center party in the old land.

"What saves our American Catholic youth, beyond the above-mentioned influences, from falling in with the Modernist speculations is their absorption in the pursuit of material advancement. For the rest, they are well disposed toward Modernism. And the reason is to be found in the existence, to a very large extent, of the causes which the encyclical on Modernist speculations points out.

"These causes are: first, a wide-spread desire for novelties; secondly, a lack of thorough training and knowledge of the positive elements in apologetics and religion, and a consequent superficiality which is apt to accept as true whatever is plausible; thirdly, a disdain for tradition, and in certain circles, where speculative science is being taught on modern lines, a depreciation of the scholastic philosophy by one whose knowledge of it is only superficial. That these conditions exist in the United States can hardly be gainsaid, nor is this surprizing when we make due allowance for the brief growth of our intellectual opportunities and training. But the results remain. They show themselves in the more or less open criticisms of the Pope's methods, in certain assumptions of sympathy with the position of an Italian ruler of the Church who does not know what goes on in the world of science, and in an atmosphere of free thought such as we find in America."

Having analyzed the conditions which this journal believes to exist among the Catholics of America, it goes on to draw attention to the "very definite severity with which the censure of the Pope falls upon those who consciously and carelessly foster or tolerate the spread of these evils among our Catholic people." Reference is here made to the pronouncement issued by the Pope on December 18 last, reciting such measures against the Modernists "as were necessary, striving particularly to save young clergymen." This document, called the "*Motu proprio*," pronounces the penalty of excommunication against those who "endeavor to detract from the force and efficacy" of his mandates. Further, as the later measures recite, "should any one, which God forbid, be so bold as to defend any of the propositions, opinions, and teachings condemned in those [the pontifical] documents, he falls, *ipso facto*, under the censure contained in the chapter '*Docentes*' of the constitution '*Apostolicæ Sedis.*'" *The Ecclesiastical Review* quotes in conclusion the following passage from the "*Motu proprio*" making appeal to the active vigilance and sense of responsibility of the Catholic bishops:

"Once more and most earnestly we exhort the ordinaries of the dioceses and the heads of religious congregations to use the utmost vigilance over teachers, and first of all in the seminaries; and should they find any of them imbued with the errors of the Modernists, and eager for what is new and noxious, or lacking in docility to the prescriptions of the Apostolic See, no matter how these may be published, let them absolutely forbid the teaching office to such; so, too, let them exclude from sacred orders those young men who give the very faintest reason for doubt that they hold the condemned doctrines and the pernicious novelties. We exhort them also to take diligent care to put an end to those books and other writings, now growing exceedingly numerous, which contain opinions or tendencies of the kind condemned in the encyclical letters and decree above mentioned; let them see to it that these publications are removed from Catholic publishing-houses, and especially from the hands of students and the clergy. By doing this they will at the same time be promoting real and solid education, which should always be a subject of the greatest solicitude for those who exercise sacred authority."

NEW RELIGIOUS IDEAS AMONG THE LAITY—The past year has been marked by a great increase of intellectual activity among ordinary Christian people in connection with the changes now in progress in Christian thought. To what these changes may lead, says an editorial writer in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), we are not now attempting to predict. "Incident after incident might be recounted to show how the new religious ideas have been spread among the laity during the past twelve months;" but two events of the year especially "have drawn the attention of the theological world." They are these:

"In a little church in Connecticut, a young graduate of Yale this year started a Bible class connected with the church Sunday-school, where men who were fitted to do so took up in succession the nebular hypothesis, the evolutionary theory of the origin of man, the apparently Egyptian origin of monotheism, the late codification of the law, and so on.

"In one of the suburbs of Philadelphia was held a conference this summer for young women college students, addrest by professors from Union and other theological seminaries, where in the Bible study such topics as the Christian message in the synoptic gospels, the message of St. Paul, and the Christian message in the Johannine writings were taken up and discust in a historical spirit such as is never thought of at Northfield or Silver Bay.

"At the Congregational Council at Cleveland the new feeling appeared, unwisely outspoken in one instance. At the recent Baptist conference at Baltimore the delegates heard a discussion of the question of the virgin birth, a thing impossible among the Baptists ten years ago. In the same communion the publishers have recently sent forth from their presses the first book which reflects the changing thought."

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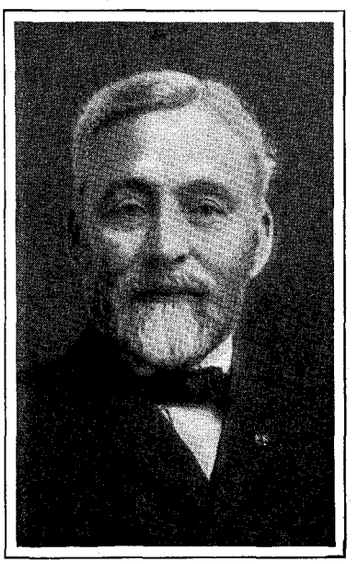
"GRATUITOUS PROFANITY"

A MOVEMENT is on foot, as noted by *The Canadian Churchman* (Toronto), against the "purposeless profanity" which, it alleges, is characteristic of America. In Great Britain people "swear under the pressure of provocation or of great excitement"; but "in this country"—meaning Canada—and including that territory vaguely designated as "to the south of the lines"—doubtless meaning the United States—"people swear, apparently as often as not, for the pure fun of the thing." Women as well as men are touched with the "national failing." This journal of the Canadian Protestant Episcopal Church proceeds:

"You hear men ripping out horrible oaths, and calling blood-curdling maledictions down upon the heads of others in perfectly cold blood and in their natural tone of voice, as if they were making a remark upon the weather. This evil practise is one of the worst blots upon a state of things otherwise free from many serious blemishes. We are a sober, law-abiding, and in some other respects an exemplary, but we are a swearing, people. Profanity is everywhere in evidence where men congregate. Walk down the street of almost any of our villages and country towns of an evening, sit for half an hour in a railway smoking-car, listen to the conversation that goes on among gangs of workingmen, and your ears sooner or later in nine hundred and ninety times out of a thousand will be assailed with 'chunks of profanity,' flung about nearly always in apparent perfect good humor, and absolutely gratuitously and aimlessly. Little wonder then is it that our boys catch on to the habit and follow suit."

The style of American profanity is "peculiarly offensive," says *The Churchman*. It has "a character of its own that renders it specially trying and revolting to people who retain their reverence for sacred things in any measurable or appreciable or conscious degree." Further:

"There is a sort of incisiveness about American profanity. It cuts and wounds. It shocks as well as disgusts. It does the work, so to speak, of a bludgeon and a knife. Especially abominable and hateful is the habit of blaspheming the name of our Blessed Savior, which, unless things have greatly changed during the past seven or eight years, is practically unknown in England. With a fairly wide knowledge of Great Britain, and especially of England, we can not recall at this moment one single instance of the use of this particularly revolting oath, which one, alas, hears in this country at almost every turn. This cold-blooded swearing for swearing's sake seems to us to be one of our distinctive national failings, *i.e.*, this unprovoked profanity. We have no intention of attempting to claim that provocation excuses, or even materially palliates, the sin of profanity. But, to speak after the manner of men, it is undeniable that an especial heinousness does attach to profanity that instead of being 'dragged' out of a man, is deliberately manufactured for the occasion. Opinions, we know, do vary on this head. There are people who would relegate this practise of unprovoked and aimless swearing to the category of a mere weakness for overemphatic statements. There is nothing vindictive or malicious, they contend, about profanity of this kind, whereas the man who swears in anger is seriously blameworthy. One man means what he says, the other does not. He is merely relieving his mind by the use of what used politely to be called 'expletives.' For our own part, if any distinction is to be made, we would feel inclined to pass the lighter sentence on the swearer betrayed under the stress of great provocation into momentary forgetfulness of the proprieties, rather than upon him who deliberately chooses this method of emphasizing his statements. And it is just this disgusting and abominable practise that is so common among us, this swearing for swearing's sake, which is indulged in without the slightest sense of shame, that needs to be so earnestly and uncompromisingly combated. It is also said that this evil habit is becoming wide-spread among women and girls. We are not in a position at present to verify or deny this. If it be true, then the outlook is, indeed, dark, for to women we all naturally look for support in a movement of this kind."



REV. NEWMAN SMYTH, D.D.,

Who thinks that Protestantism is passing, and making way for a coming Catholicism within the Protestant world.

AFTER PROTESTANTISM, WHAT?

THE signs of a passing Protestantism are read by the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, pastor of the First Congregational Church, New Haven. What may be expected to follow is something that he calls a New Catholicism. His analytic and prophetic utterances were contained in his Christmas sermon, a report of which we find in the New York *Evening Post* (December 28). "We have no reason to regard Protestantism as necessarily a final period of Christianity," he says. Two distinct ages are to be found in its history: that of Luther's reformation, and second, "the time of the reconstruction of new churches and creeds—the centuries in which most of our existing churches were formed and our creeds were defined." For a hundred years now we have, he says, been breaking up creeds rather than making them, and "the whole period may prove to be a transitional era in the history of Christianity." He continues:

"There are signs of the passing of this Protestant age. They are to be discerned alike in the success and in the failure of Protestantism. I need not linger to record its splendid successes; Protestantism has its triumphant arch. Its crowning achievement is that it has won the victory forever for the spiritual liberty of the individual man. Henceforth the right of private judgment, which the age of Protestant Christianity has won, can never be abolished or destroyed. But when one success in history has been achieved, another task is at the door. Another age is at hand. The signs of it are written also across the failure of this Protestant age. I am not saying that its failures in any direction are complete. They may be summed up in this judgment that the Protestant faith is losing mastery over the controlling forces of modern life. This is apparent to some extent in all the spheres of life. For one thing Protestantism has lost the old authority of the church. It has lost it in its own families. Romanism has authority in the family from birth to death; from baptism to extreme unction. Protestantism has lost the voice of authority also in the state; our churches, as churches, are not accounted to be political powers. More than this, Protestantism as organized, or, rather, as it is disorganized in our churches, has lost control over large areas of religious thought. It is not merely that worldliness is coming in, but much religion is withdrawing itself from our churches.

"Protestantism has lost power to give to the people a good religious education. It is not meeting much religious thought and questioning among its own children. There are many of our best young men who religiously to-day are very much in the position in which, when in Constantinople, I heard a traveler was left. After the arrival of his vessel he was put in a boat and sent ashore. But the Turkish officials at the landing found something wrong in his papers and sent him back to the ship. The officials of the ship refused to receive him because he had not papers authorizing him to embark. And the story left him passing to and fro between the ship and the shore, with no power to rest either on land or in the ship. Such is the religious state of many minds. Protestantism does not attract them, and Rome repels them.

"With all this, Protestantism has utterly lost the unity of the church. The Roman Church once was as a strong cable, one end of which was bound to the Eternal Power, and the other end of which was fastened firmly to the whole mechanism of human life. It controlled the world, and moved it whither it would. In

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Protestantism, the rope on its human end has frayed out into so many threads. No single strand of it is strong enough to move the whole social mechanism; it is like so many ramblings; at best, one thread may move a few wheels. I am not speaking of the causes for this; I am facing the facts. What do they mean? What is the significance of the failure of the ages of Protestantism but this—the new age is coming? 'I see,' said the last Bampton lecturer in the pulpit of St. Mary's, at Oxford, 'the signs of a new religious order, the greatest that the world has known, drawn from all the nations and all classes, and, what seems stranger yet, from all churches.' Is that true?"

In both folds of the Christian church, Dr. Smyth points out, "signs of a coming Catholicism" are to be seen, which is "to fulfil alike the ages of Roman absolutism and of Protestant individualism." Papal absolutism, he recalls, culminated in 1870, in the decrees of infallibility. "That produced a small reaction in the old Catholic Church; but the papacy went on undisturbed. The Modernists "are wrestling as loyal Catholics with the problems of modern life." By them Dr. Smyth finds his "religious thoughts and tendency truly represented."

Signs of a coming Catholicism within the Protestant world are indicated in these words:

"One is the growth of a common Christian consciousness. For us now no one church, no single church in existence is big enough to hold a big Christian man. Another sign of the coming Protestant Catholicism is the recovery among us of the truth of the Christian society, the one, continuous Christian society. This is the real apostolic succession, that of the one unbroken life through all the years of the Christian society which the Lord first gathered around himself.

"With this recovery of the sense of the unity of the one historic and continuous Christian communion may be recognized likewise a greater spiritual authority and working control of the forces of life. Growing out of this there is an increasing and often eager readiness for larger reconstruction of our churches. These two movements within the Roman Church, and among the Protestant churches, have a vast deal in common—they may in the new order meet and match and complete each other; then the ages of papal absolutism and of Protestant individualism shall end in the new order in which Christianity shall find still greater fulfilment. We ought to live and work in the expectation of the Christ; we should hold our own fidelities in the larger loyalty of the greater faith. Our children shall see a greater realization of the life of the Christ on the earth than our eyes may be permitted to behold."

INHARMONY OF SOCIALISM AND RELIGION

THE difficulty of combining Socialism with religion is that Socialism often becomes the whole religion. So says the Rev. Dr. P. T. Forsyth, of Hackney College, London, one of the foremost opponents in Congregationalism of the Rev. R. J. Campbell. Dr. Forsyth expresses his willingness to aid social reform as a part of his religion. But, he declares, addressing the Socialist, "your social ideals are not the principle of my religion," "they are among its fruits." "My whole religion is not Socialism, but Christ." The difficulty, he says, "which the church feels in contact with most of the Socialists of the day, with many, indeed, of the workingmen even when they are not Socialists," is that "they are ruled by certain social ideals, concerned especially, tho not exclusively, with the exaltation of their own class." He continues, in *The British Congregationalist* (London):

"These ideals practically become their religion. They will listen readily to anything the minister of Christ has to say which serves or promotes them. They will willingly utilize the church in this way. They will listen to the tale of a Christ who sympathizes with these aspirations and contributes to them. But when the church or its minister claims a hearing for a message which every man and every society must absolutely obey and serve; when we preach a Christ who not only serves man, but by right of that service claims the total surrender and service of every man and race; when we pass, as we must, from the gift of Christ to the demand of Christ, the responsibility to Christ, the total humiliated, unconditional, worshipful, triumphant surrender of self to Christ, then the social idealists have no use for us. They talk angry claptrap about the church's lust of dominion, the aloofness of the preachers, their hanging back, their cowardice, self-seeking, pietism, and all the rest of it.

"But it is not a question of the church's dominion, far less, with us Free churchmen, of the minister's. It is a question of the rule of Christ, of the sovereignty of God in him, of the submission of every ideal and interest to his gospel, of a new humanity in the cross, its repentance and its faith. It is a question not of the kingdom of God as a social program, but of the rule of God in our will, in our spiritual personal allegiance. The church is only there to serve its message, to preach a gospel which judges the whole world as profoundly as it saves it, which judges and condemns it, in the very act that saves it. But, as that message is not merely, or primarily, a social evangel, how can the church consent to be exploited, message and all, in the interest of such an evangel alone? If you were to listen to me when I spoke of Christ as the champion of the poor, but moved away as soon as I spoke of Christ the savior of poor and rich, and the king and the judge of them all by virtue of his very salvation, how could I be of use to you except by being silent about the one thing which is my business, and the Church's charge, above all? If you should listen while I spoke to you of Christ your brother, and gave me up as soon as I spoke of Christ your king and your redeemer, a Christ who humiliates you in repentance on the way to making men of you by faith and love, I say if that is the relation between us it makes a great difficulty.

"I must not hide from you that my faith in such a Christ and his message takes with me the same place that your social ideals take with you, only far more searchingly. You say everything, even Christ and his church, must be made to serve the great social ideal. I say everything, every social ideal, must be made to serve Jesus Christ, his cross, his gospel, his meaning of the kingdom of God. You are not enthusiastic about me because I do not bring my gospel to serve yours. And can any enthusiasm on my part please you when I am enthusiastic about your gospel serving the purposes of mine? You have one gospel, I have another. Yours is ideal humanity with Christ as its champion and servant. Mine is the Christ of God with humanity as his witness and servant. I can do much to serve your ideal. You can do much to serve my Lord. But how can I do much for your ideal if you turn away impatient the moment I really claim that he is Lord, your Lord, and Lord of the race, and not merely the champion of a cause, the king, and not the representative of the race? Of course, it is not really a case between you and me, between you and the church. You don't want to aggrandize yourself. I don't. You contend for your ideas, I for your Lord. It is between you and him, you and the Gospel, on the one hand, you and your egoist conscience, on the other, that the issue lies."

Dr. Forsyth admits that he might "be a Socialist, with all the program, while believing in Christ," or even because he believed in Christ; but it would be because he "believed in him and his gospel as my suzerain, and not simply in human nature." This, he thinks, "makes all the difference." We read this in conclusion:

"I should also have to admit that many who oppose Socialism strongly are, equally with me, believers in Christ, experts of his gospel, and, likely enough, better trophies of his gospel, even while we differed about the manner of its social application. But you will never capture the whole moral resources of the gospel to drive what is mainly an economic program. The redistribution of the race's wealth and comfort can never engross a gospel whose task and victory are the regeneration of the race's soul. Christianity does not make man's happiness its first concern, but God's glory, in which alone man finds himself and his joy. Society, we all feel, must be slowly reorganized so as to provide scope for moral manhood. But we need something more than that. Society can not create moral manhood, can not provide the dynamic which demands the scope. And it is my religion that Christ can, and that Christ alone can. And I would like to close on this note. I would like to say that the true church of Christ is worth more than any scheme of social order. And there is in the Gospel of Christ that which must produce such a change in society as will leave the Socialist program far behind and far below, and bring to pass, even in history, things that it has not entered the heart of man to conceive."

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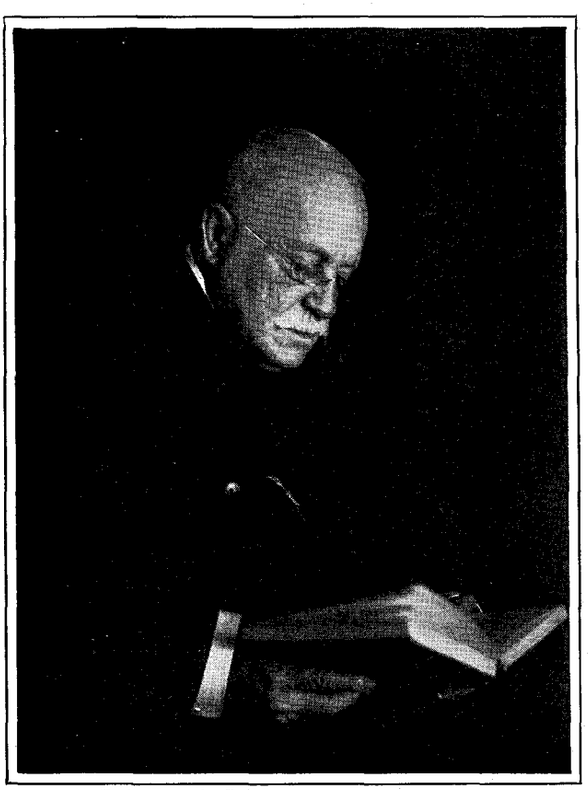
LETTERS AND ART

OUR LITERARY TYRANT

THE charge of a "secret tyranny," so often brought against the world of American politics, is now imputed also to American letters. Writers, it is said, are forced against their wills or the impulse of the Muse to write, not what they wish, but what the "tyrant" wishes. Hence results "in great part the lack of originality, of virility, of elemental fire in the books that make up our annual contribution to literature." This Parthian shaft was launched by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton as she took ship for her winter home in Munich. The distinguished author of "Ancestors" even went further and practically accused the dean of American letters, Mr. Howells, of being the arch-tyrant, or if not that, of fomenting, through his own practise, the tyranny that is blighting all our younger novelists. To a representative of the New York *Times*, in whose paper we read her views, she is reported to have said:

"I think the main trouble with American letters to-day is due to the literary supremacy of Mr. Howells. Some years ago—oh, a good many, when one comes to reckon them up—Mr. Howells showed us the way to write 'American literature,' so called. He obtained a following which has gradually increased until it has developed into a school of writers—'The Magazine School,' I call it—which has taken to itself the office of literary censor. One must not blame Mr. Howells personally for the existence of this tyranny, for it is nothing else; but it does emanate, unconsciously,



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A NEW PICTURE OF WILLIAM D. HOWELLS.

His standard of art, says Mrs. Atherton, has imprest itself upon a large body of writers. This standard, she thinks, is "hopelessly narrow, finicky, commonplace in its conception and treatment of things."

from him. His standard of art has imprest itself upon a large body of writers, who follow faithfully in his footsteps, and who exact of others who aspire to tread the paths of literature the tribute of doing and writing as that standard indicates should be done.

"It is a good enough standard in its way; but it is hopelessly narrow, finicky, commonplace in its conception and treatment of things. There is no originality to it. Mr. Howells, you know, denounces originality. He tells us to stick to the small things of life in fiction, to shun the big things. He has produced, and his followers maintain, a literary style that is all *l*'s and *n*'s and *r*'s. It is the cultivation of a perfectly flat, even surface. It is afraid of rough surfaces, of mountain peaks, and deep valleys. It exalts

Courtesy of Harper and Brothers.

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON,

Who alleges that a "secret tyranny" rules in American letters, destroying "originality," "virility," and "elemental fire."

the miniature and condemns the broad sweep of impressionism in art. Faultless, in one sense, it may be; but, as it is repressive of anything partaking of the fire of genius—which must be original in form and substance or cease to exist altogether—it is somewhat of an incubus to the artistic expression of truth. Those who follow this school are agreeably imprest with the idea that they belong to a sort of literary aristocracy—but really it is the dreary, unimaginative middle class that is cultivated and voiced by it.

"Undoubtedly this Magazine School has taught some people how to write who, possibly, never would have developed into anything otherwise, but that is rather a negative virtue after all."

Mrs. Atherton absolves "the literary powers that be" from intentional narrowness. Mr. Howells's followers, she thinks, "go to greater extremes oftentimes than he would personally care to lead them." She cites an instance of what she calls "a sameness of style that adheres quite remarkably to the Howells canon." It is this:

"The *Harper's Bazar*, as you probably know, is just at present getting up a composite novel, an undertaking originating with Mr. Howells, to be completed in twelve parts. Each of the parts is to be written by a different author, whose name is not signed to the particular thing that he or she writes. Among these authors, according to the list already published, are Mr. Howells, Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman, John Kendrick Bangs, Henry Van Dyke, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Well, I was asked to contribute a part, and for this purpose I was sent the first five or six instalments that had been written. I read them over. Absolutely, I could not distinguish one style from another, they were so beautifully alike, such faultless specimens of our American Magazine School. Who the authors were I could not imagine, since their work appeared to be

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all from one hand. And so, as I never could make a good showing with this Magazine School, and feared to be a discordant note, I thought it would be safer for me to decline to contribute to the development of 'The Whole Family,' as this composite novel is called."

Mrs. Wharton may be considered, remarks Mrs. Atherton, "a thoroughly acceptable writer, judged by the Howells standard"; and Robert Chambers, by the same impliedly innocuous standard, "is at present the writer of our best light novel." The tyranny of which Mrs. Atherton complains makes ours, in her phrase, "the day of small things."

The New York *Sun* comments editorially upon this interview and fears that Mrs. Atherton pays too high a compliment to the majority of our contemporary writers when she accuses them of being dominated by the 'Howells canon.'" It furthermore wishes there "were more evident traces of a tyranny exercised by the 'Howells canon' over contemporary authors," saying—

"We are unable to distinguish it from the canon of all genuine art—that the artist should sincerely reproduce life as he sees it, or as he divines it by his imaginative sympathy with it, to the exclusion of that reality-shunning false 'imagination' which Ruskin called 'the faculty of degrading God's works,' and the conquest of which Daudet alleged as the chief triumph of his career."

Upon that phase of the subject which is called "persecution," *The Sun* remarks:

"The fancy of persecution is a well-defined form of paranœa with a technical name of its own, but like many other insanities it

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A VIRGIN.

By Abbott H. Thayer.

One of his subjects suggesting action coupled with a feeling of repose.

differs only in degree from the common human tendency, especially rife among imaginative people, to project one's inner limitations and mistake them for external repressions. Such language as this of Mrs. Atherton's was constantly indulged in by the late popular English novelist, Grant Allen, for instance. He complained so often and so loudly that he was being debarred by tyranny from the free expression of his genius that at last the public begged him on its knees, as it were, and with every pledge of indemnity, to withhold the implied masterpiece no longer. The novelist rashly yielded and published 'The Woman Who Did': whereupon the public discovered that he suffered from inner limitations so 'narrow and hard and fast' that the supposition of any external tyranny was at all events superfluous."

EUROPE'S VERDICT ON KIPLING'S PRIZE

WHILE the English press have hailed with enthusiastic approbation the award of the Nobel Prize for Literature to the author of "Barrack-room Ballads," the Continental newspapers (like some of the American papers that we quoted recently) are not so unreserved in their approval, and some of them seem even puzzled. The editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt* actually sent round to certain well-known literary men to ask for their opinion in the matter, and their answers are interesting, if sometimes odd. Mr. Anatole France, for instance, declines to criticize the award, but thinks that it ought to have been made to Mr. Jaurès, the Socialist editor of the *Humanité*, as an earnest advocate of peace. Mr. Octave Mirbeau, a writer who has recently come much to the front, agrees with Anatole France as to the claims of Jaurès, but is of opinion that the proper person to have carried off the international prize for literature is Tolstoy. Jules Claretie gives a somewhat cold assent to the award, declaring that as France had so many laureates it is time some Englishmen receive acknowledgments for their work.

Mr. Jaurès in his *Humanité* (Paris) expresses his opinion as a pacifist and internationalist as follows:

"Mr. Rudyard Kipling is distinguished above all things for his imperialistic views. Altho he has literary qualifications of the highest merit, it is to be regretted that he has devoted them to the propagation of warlike ideas and exhibited a most barbarous spirit of chauvinism during the Boer War. Violent criticisms, if not protests, have been uttered against the award, which was somewhat unexpected, altho greeted with unanimous joy, by England."

On the other hand, the *Independance Belge* (Brussels) approves of the decision of the Norwegian and Swedish Academy. "Rudyard Kipling is a writer universally known for his remarkable romances, novels, and poems." Just as strong are the discriminating terms in which the *Gaulois* (Paris) expresses its accord. Nothing indeed can be more emphatic than the following criticism:

"I do not believe that the Nobel Prize, which has been awarded to Rudyard Kipling, can add anything to the glory of this spirited and magnificent writer, this incomparable wizard of the imagination, this strong yet delicate artist. Born under the burning sky of India, subsequently acclimatized to the fogs of the Thames, he is thoroughly Anglo-Saxon in the enthusiasm with which he extols in all his works the power of will, the energy, the physical virtues of man. But it is the soul of the Latin which we perceive in the glowing poetry of his descriptions, in the palpitating and picturesque life of his tales, in the subtile and profound art, the serious pathos, the penetrating wit with which his stories and romances abound. He is at once Flaubert in the originality and richness of his verbal expression; Maupassant in his directness of style and realistic accuracy; Jules Renard in his biting irony and fantastic imagination."

With equally warm appreciation speaks Mr. Ernest Judet, in the *Matin*, one of the most important of Parisian journals. To quote this writer's words:

"Rudyard Kipling has obtained from the Swedish judges who award the Nobel prizes, that of literature. I do not like this banal term 'literature,' which can not well be applied to the work of the writer crowned. We *littérateurs*, more or less distinguished, have nothing in common with the great lyric poet, who, both in verse and in prose, has celebrated the unbridled ambition of England and the tragic manifestations of universal imperialism. In him is incarnated the reckless energy of that Anglo-Saxon race which have founded the most powerful empire known to history since the fall of Rome."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A PAINTER OF FEELING

WHEN Abbott H. Thayer, the American painter, was a student in Paris "he cared nothing for the pictures in the Louvre. He ignored the Italian Renaissance. He enthused somewhat over Velasquez, but he failed to muster ambition to travel to Spain or any other country." So we are told by Homer Saint-Gaudens in a study of this painter. Naturally we look for something individual from a man who, amid such potent influences as Paris reeked with, should remain "a philistine" to the French point of view. Thayer returned to America, and in a decoration he executed for Bowdoin College, called "Florence," initiated his "series of imaginative figures—creatures, not simply animals the color of flowers, but conceptions filled with souls to keep them sweet—that from time to time through later years have imprest his public as exhalations of deep memory." In the January *International Studio* (New York), Mr. Saint-Gaudens continues his appreciation thus:

"In posing these forms tuned to profound happiness, to pathos, and to life, he never declines into the easy vein of the theatrical or the sensational. Rather in them he masters the suggestiveness of repose; for even with compositions of movement, such as that which exhibits the fluttering garments of the walking figure in 'A Virgin,' he avoids all suggestion of straining for action.

ABBOTT H. THAYER,
Who paints pictures that "impress his public as exhalations of deep memory."

"Quibbles and the vagaries of daily whims never interfere with Thayer's eclectic thoughts. So, without consulting passing tastes, he produces results which always appear as portraits of entirely visible beings on certain of whom he places wings from an undissected but nevertheless distinct sense that wings form the proper setting. Perhaps for one reason he follows this course because a figure unrelieved by accessories, full front, square in the middle of the canvas, offers a knotty problem of composition and of execution. And why should a sculptor have all the wings? But to a degree harder to define, yet more definitely coupled to Thayer's mental attitude, the wings represent a sentiment antithetical to that of many Germans who when they paint a Greek figure, erect behind it a German-Greek background, as if their temple or altar offered the necessary or sufficient excuse for the figure's existence. For Thayer by adding wings indicates simply that his figure presents no claim to be regarded as realistic, but rather stands as one neither Greek, heathen, nor Christian, which unfolds its own intangible, unthought message."

Subsequent journeys to Europe brought this painter under the spell of the early Italians, "especially that of Tintoretto, the Siennese, and the Florentines," and in Haarlem he enjoyed the Guild pictures of Franz Hals more than those of Rembrandt. All of this is appreciable in his later output. We read further:

"As a result, Thayer's freedom of action and clarity of mind expanded, tho his method of production in no wise altered until he painted his most superb canvas, the 'Winged Figure,' on the rock above the grave of Robert Louis Stevenson. Here, by force of trained and sympathetic intellectuality, he turns toward the world a truly human face, now softly bright, now subdued as in twilight; a face wistful, placid, with eyes shining with unshed tears, tears

WINGED FIGURE.
By Abbott H. Thayer.
This picture, regarded as the painter's masterpiece, represents an angel sitting upon the rock above the grave of Robert Louis Stevenson at Vaea, Samoa.

in no sense the tears of sorrow; by vital intuition he conveys to the onlooker the perception of ethereal, but unmatched strength latent in the sweep of wings and arms and limbs and white drapery.

"Yet the 'Winged Figure' will not suffer a critical attitude on the part of a spectator. To allure with all its magnetism, it must charm without the let of stricture. Persons often mention the 'call of nature' who never attempt to analyze what that much-bedeviled phrase means. As a matter of fact, 'the call of nature' fails to mean, it only feels. So with Thayer's productions here and elsewhere, tho the visitor catalogs one of Thayer's figures as 'Charity' or 'An Angel' or anything else he will, he should remember that the intended result of the canvas lies not in the meaning, but in the feeling conveyed.

"In the ordinary course of events, however, the visitor forgets that 'Charity' represents simply the verbal sign for the thought which the picture awakens in the visitor's mind. Moreover, he never pauses to consider that perhaps 'Charity,' if coined by himself, bespeaks not at all the picture's meaning, but remains only the visitor's name for the visitor's own emotion inspired by the picture. But if he does hesitate, he will also realize that, as he is an amateur in labeling feeling, his emotion, far from being ticketed by 'Charity,' falls under another definition, not to be set down in black and white, yet quite as real as intangible. There lies the danger. The visitor who would enjoy Thayer's fascination must halt before he becomes hypnotized first into erecting his own symbol for Thayer's idea as exprest on the canvas, then into assuming that his own symbol denotes exactly his own emotion, and finally into basing his criticism upon this twice faulty symbol instead of

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directly upon Thayer's painting. In other words, such a visitor, when he cleverly examines Thayer's 'Winged Figure' will say: 'Oh, there sits an angel.' And a little later he will say: 'Who ever saw an angel with a sunburnt face? Who ever saw an angel with its hands clasped about its knees? That is very undignified for an angel. The man who painted such an angel must be a very foolish man, with very little knowledge of angels.' But, unfortunately for the visitor's criticism and peace of mind, the painter never called the picture 'An Angel.' If any tag at all hangs on the frame, the dealer forced the artist to place it there. And the artist, not posing as a gentleman of unusual literary merit, only fails to express the same ideas in words that he signifies in paint."

AMERICANIZED ENGLISH

AN English traveler in America declares that the language he hears spoken about him is "at once a puzzle and a surprize." A puzzle because he can not fathom its meaning, and a surprize because while he hears sounds that are familiar, "such as he might hear in a land of dreams," the speech remains "a caricature of English." The small change of language, says Mr. Charles Whibley in *The Bookman* (New York, January)—"the adverbs and prepositions—tho sometimes strangely used in America, are not strange to an English ear. And there the precise resemblance ends." "The vocabulary of America, like the country itself, is a strange medley," and upon this theme he goes on as follows:

"All the languages of Europe, besides Yiddish, have been pilfered for its composition. Some words it has assimilated into itself, others it holds, as it were, by a temporary loan. And in its choice or invention it follows two divergent, even opposite paths. On the one hand it pursues and gathers to itself barbarous, inexpressive Latinisms; on the other, it is eager in its quest after a free and living slang. That a country which makes a constant boast of its practical intelligence should delight in long, flat, cumbrous collections of syllables, such as 'locate,' 'operate,' 'antagonize,' 'transportation,' 'commutation,' and 'proposition,' is an irony of civilization. These words, if words they may be called, are hideous to the eye, offensive to the ear, and meaningless to the brain. They are the base coins of language. They bear upon their face no decent superscription. They are put upon the street, fresh from some smasher's den, and not even the newspapers, contemptuous as they are of style, have reason to be proud of them. Nor is there any clear link between them and the work thrust upon them. Why should the poor holder of a season-ticket have the grim word 'commutation' hung about his neck? Why should the simple business of going from one place to another be labeled 'transportation'? And these words are apt and lucid compared with 'proposition.' Now 'proposition' is America's maid of all work. It means everything or nothing. It may be masculine, feminine, neuter—he, she, it. It is tough or firm, cold or warm, according to circumstances. But it has not more sense than an expletive, and its popularity is a clear proof of a starved imagination."

While the American language is collecting these dried and shriveled specimens of verbiage, Mr. Whibley continues, "it does not disdain the many-colored flowers of lively speech." The following shows how the writer regards the vocabulary in which the literary productions of Mr. George Ade are given to the world:

"It gives as ready a welcome to the last experiment in slang as to its false and pompous Latinisms. Nor is the welcome given in vain. Never before in the world's history has slang flourished as it has flourished in America, and its triumph is not surprizing. It is more than any artifice of speech the mark of a young and changing people. Youth has a natural love of metaphor and imagery; its pride delights in the mysteries of a technical vocabulary; it is happiest when it can fence itself about by the privilege of an exclusive and obscure tongue. And what is slang but metaphor? There is no class, no cult, no trade, no sport which will not provide some strange words or images to the general stock of language, and America's variety has been as quick an encouragement to the growth of slang as her youth. She levies contributions upon every batch of immigrants. The Old World has thus come to the aid of the New. Spanish, Chinese, German, and Yiddish have all paid their toll. The aboriginal speech of the Indians, and its debased lingo, Chinook, have given freely of their wealth. And not only many tongues, but many employments, have enhanced the picturesqueness of American slang. Now, America has not yet lost touch with her beginnings. The spirit of adventure is still strong within her. There is no country within whose borders so many lives are led. The pioneer still jostles the millionaire. The backwoods are not far distant from Wall Street. The farmers of Ohio, the cowboy of Texas, the miners of Nevada, owe allegiance to the same Government, and shape their same speech each to their own purpose. Every State is a separate country and cultivates a separate dialect. Then come baseball, poker, and the race-course, with their own metaphors to swell the hoard. And the result is a language of the street and camp, brilliant in color, multiform in character, which has not a rival in the history of speech."

By the curious contrasts that Mr. Whibley points out in conclusion, it might almost seem that the United States is a bilingual nation. We read:

"Slang is the only language known to many thousands of citizens. The newly arrived immigrant delights to prove his familiarity with the land of his adoption by accepting its idioms and by speaking the tongue, not of books, but of the market-place. And yet this same slang, universally heard and understood, knocks in vain for admission into American literature. It expatiates freely in the journals. It finds a place in novels of dialect, and in works, like George Ade's, which are designed for its exposition. But it has no part in the fabric of the gravely written language. Men of letters have disdained its use with a scrupulousness worthy our own eighteenth century. The best of them have written an English as pure as a devout respect for tradition can make it. Tho they have traveled far in space and thought, they have anchored their craft securely in the past. No writer that has handled prose or verse with a high seriousness has offended against the practise of the masters—save only Walt Whitman, and he, tho he has tempted men to parody, has left no school behind him. The written word and the spoken word are divided more widely in America than elsewhere. The spoken word threw off the trammels of an uneasy restraint at the very outset. The written word still obeys the law of gradual development, which has always controlled it. If you contrast the English literature of to-day with the American, you will find differences of accent and expression so slight that you may neglect them. You will find resemblances which prove that it is not in vain that our literatures have a common origin and have followed a common road. The arts, in truth, are more willingly obedient than life or politics to the established order; and America, free and democratic tho she be, loyally acknowledges the sovereignty of humane letters. American is heard at the street corner. It is still English that is written in the study."

TO REWRITE HIS NOVELS—An American publisher has recently announced a uniform edition of the novels of Mr. Henry James, revised and edited by the author. *The Dial* (Chicago) speaks of the announcement that he was to rewrite his early novels so far as it should be found necessary in order to bring them into harmony with his later manner, as "a rather extraordinary bit of literary news." This feeling has been shared by a large number of contemporary journals. *The Dial* continues:

"The desirability of a uniform edition of his motley-clad works with a preface from his own hand to each volume, is felt by librarians and booksellers as well as by would-be private possessors of his complete writings; but not a few readers, recalling the simple charm of 'Daisy Miller' and 'Roderick Hudson,' will cherish a hope that these and other early romances of his may not be retold in the manner of 'The Ambassadors' or 'The Golden Bowl.' 'Who am I that I should tamper with a classic?' asked a young author when requested to revise a bit of his own work. There are those who would resent the reclothing of 'Daisy Miller' in more studied and elaborate dress, very much as the young folk of all Christendom would cry out against any recasting of the tale of 'Little Red Riding Hood.' Let Mr. James respect the classics, even those from his own pen."

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CURRENT POETRY

The Law of the Yukon.

BY ROBERT W. SERVICE.

This is the law of the Yukon, and ever she makes it plain:
"Send not your foolish and feeble; send me your strong and your sane—
Strong for the red rage of battle; sane, for I harry them sore.
Send me men girt for the combat, men who are grit to the core;
Swift as the panther in triumph, fierce as the bear in defeat,
Sired of a bull-dog parent, steeled in the furnace heat.
Send me the best of your breeding, lend me your chosen ones;
Them will I take to my bosom, them will I call my sons;
Them will I gild with my treasure, them will I glut with my meat;
But the others—the misfits, the failures—I trample under my feet.
Dissolute, damned, and despairful, crippled and palsied and slain,
Ye would send me the spawn of your gutters—Go! take back your spawn again.

"Wild and wide are my borders, stern as death is my sway;
From my ruthless throne I have ruled alone for a million years and a day;
Hugging my mighty treasure, waiting for man to come,
Till he swept like a turbid torrent, and after him swept—the scum.
The pallid pimp of the dead-line, the enervate of the pen,
One by one I weeded them out, for all that I sought was—Men.
One by one I dismayed them, frighting them sore with my glooms;
One by one I betrayed them unto my manifold dooms.
Drowned them like rats in my rivers, starved them like curs on my plains,
Rotted the flesh that was left them, poisoned the blood in their veins;
Burst with my winter upon them, searing forever their sight,
Lashed them with fungus-white faces, whimpering wild in the night;
Staggering blind through the storm-whirl, stumbling mad through the snow,
Frozen stiff in the ice-pack, brittle and bent like a bow;
Featureless, formless, forsaken, scented by wolves in their flight,
Left for the wind to make music through ribs that are glittering white;
Gnawing the black crust of failure, searching the pit of despair,
Crooking the toe in the trigger, trying to patter a prayer;
Going outside with an escort, raving with lips all afoam,
Writing a check for a million, driveling feebly of home;
Lost like a louse in the burning . . . or else in the tented town
Seeking a drunkard's solace, sinking and sinking down;
Steeped in the slime at the bottom, dead to a decent world,
Lost 'mid the human flotsam, far on the frontier hurled;
In the camp at the bend of the river, with its dozen saloons aglare,
Its gambling dens ariot, its gramophones all ablare;
Crimped with the crimes of a city, sin-ridden and bridled with lies,
In the hush of my mountained vastness, in the flush of my midnight skies.

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Toilet Water

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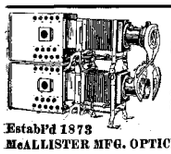

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Plague spots, yet tools of my purpose, so natheless
I suffer them thrive,
Crushing my Weak in their clutches, that only my
Strong may survive.

"But the others, the men of my mettle, the men
who would 'stablish my fame
Unto its ultimate issue, winning me honor, not
shame;
Searching my uttermost valleys, fighting each step
as they go,
Shooting the wrath of my rapids, scaling my ramparts of snow,
Ripping the guts of my mountains, looting the beds
of my creeks,
Them will I take to my bosom, and speak as a mother
speaks.
I am the land that listens, I am the land that
broods.
Steeped in eternal beauty, crystalline waters and
woods,
Long have I waited lonely, shunned as a thing
accurst,
Monstrous, moody, pathetic, the last of the lands
and the first;
Visioning camp-fires at twilight, sad with a longing
forlorn,
Feeling my womb o'erpregnant with the seed of
cities unborn.
Wild and wide are my borders, stern as death is my
sway,
And I wait for the men who will win me—and I
will not be won in a day;
And I will not be won by weaklings, subtle, suave,
and mild,
But by men with the hearts of vikings and the
simple faith of a child;
Desperate, strong, and resistless, unthrottled by
fear of defeat,
Them will I gild with my treasure, them will I glut
with my meat.

"Lofty I stand from each sister land, patient and
wearily wise,
With the weight of a world of sadness in my quiet,
passionless eyes;
Dreaming alone of a people, dreaming alone of a
day,
When men shall not rape my riches, and curse me,
and go away;
Making a bawd of my bounty, fouling the hand that
gave—
Till I rise in my wrath and I sweep on their path
and I stamp them into a grave.
Dreaming of men who will bless me, of women esteeming me good,
Of children born in my borders, of radiant motherhood,
Of cities leaping to stature, of fame like a flag unfurled,
As I pour the tide of my riches in the eager lap of
the world."

This is the Law of the Yukon, that only the Strong
shall thrive;
That surely the Weak shall perish, and only the Fit
survive.
Dissolute, damned, and despairful, crippled and
palsied and slain,
This is the Will of the Yukon—Lo, how she makes
it plain!

—*From "The Spell of the Yukon"*
(Edward Stern & Co., Philadelphia).

The Ship of Fools.

BY ST. JOHN LUCAS.

We are those fools who could not rest
In the dull earth we left behind,
But burned with passion for the West
And drank strange frenzy from its wind.
The world where wise men live at ease

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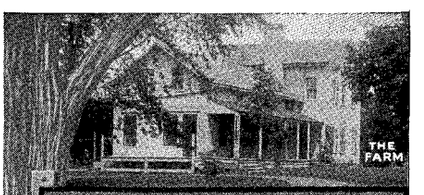

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The pork I use is the choicest parts of little dairy-fed pigs, because with me, *sausage is the main thing*—not a by-product. With this choice, sweet, tender pork, I put absolutely pure spices and salt according to an old-fashioned recipe of mine, and the result is sausage that will make you think of your earlier days—sausage that will almost melt in your mouth. I never use adulterants or preservatives of any sort.

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Fades from our unregretful eyes,
And blind across uncharted seas
We stagger on our enterprise.

The beautiful fierce billows leap
Like white-fanged wolves about our prow,
Where Mary, with her Christ asleep,
Is carved to bear the wanderer's vow.
The thirsty decks have drunk our blood,
Our hands are tettered from the oar;
Wan ghosts upon a spectral flood
We drive toward a fantom shore.

And we have sailed in haunted seas,
Dreadful with voices; where the mast
Gleamed blue with deathlights, and the breeze
Bore madness; and have gazed aghast
To see beyond our splintered spars
That rattled in the wild typhoon,
A heaven strange with tawny stars
And monstrous with an alien moon.

Lean, naked, bruised, like famished slaves
We shiver at the sweeps; each one
A jest for all the scornful waves,
And food for laughter to the sun;
But never voice nor deathlight flare
Nor moon shall lure us with their spell;
Our eyes are calm as God, and stare
Defiance in the face of Hell.

The worn ship reels, but still unfurled
Our tattered ensign flouts the skies;
And doomed to prudence by a world
Of little men grown mean and wise,
The old earth laughs for joy to find
One purple folly left to her,
Where glimmers down the riotous wind
The flag of the adventurer!

O watchman leaning from the mast,
What of the night? The shadows flee;
The stars grow pale, the storm is past,
A blood-red sunrise stains the sea.
At length, at length, O dauntless wills,
O dreamers' hearts that naught could tame,
Superb amid majestic hills
The domes of Eldorado flame!

—*The Spectator* (London).

CLOUDED BRAIN

Clears Up On Change to Proper Food

The brain cannot work with clearness and accuracy if the food taken is not fully digested, but is retained in the stomach to ferment and form poisonous gases, etc. A dull, clouded brain is likely to be the result.

A Mich. lady relates her experience in changing her food habits, and results are very interesting.

"A steady diet of rich greasy foods such as sausage, buckwheat cakes and so on, finally broke down a stomach and nerves that, by inheritance, were sound and strong, and medicine did no apparent good in the way of relief.

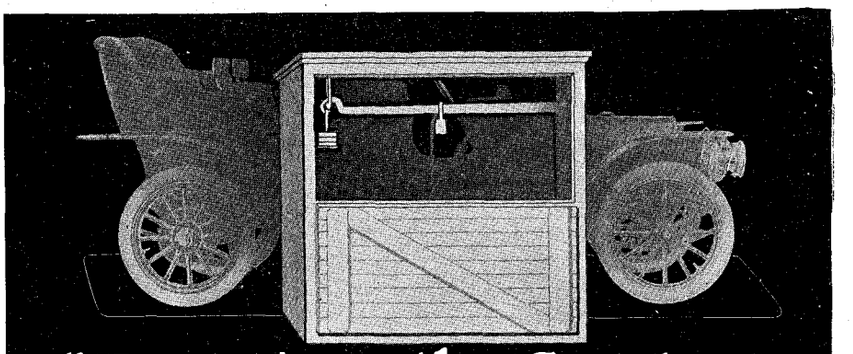
"My brain was clouded and dull and I was suffering from a case of constipation that defied all remedies used.

"The 'Road to Wellville,' in some providential way, fell into my hands, and may Heaven's richest blessings fall on the man who was inspired to write it.

"I followed the directions carefully, physical culture and all, using Grape-Nuts with sugar and cream, leaving meat, pastry and hot biscuit entirely out of my bill of fare. The result—I am in perfect health once more.

"I never realize I have nerves, and my stomach and bowels are in fine condition. My brain is perfectly clear and I am enjoying that state of health which God intended his creatures should enjoy, and which all might have, by giving proper attention to their food." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.



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Don't buy your automobile without having it weighed. Light-weight means net ability and low expense.

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Every pound of superfluous weight means more work for your engine to do. Your horse-power doesn't do so much—less speed, slower work on the hills. What's the use of buying high horse-power and throwing it away on weight?

A heavy, complicated, water-cooled engine has more to get out of order than an air-cooled engine—*that means more repair bills.* A heavy automobile injures itself by jarring. *That means more repair bills.* A heavy automobile wears out tires fast—*still more expense.* A heavy automobile is hard to manage—*that means danger.*

There is no comfort possible, under average touring conditions, with a heavy steel-frame half-spring machine.

The 16 h. p. Franklin touring-car at $1850 weighs 1600 pounds; the 28 h. p. at $2850 weighs 2200; the six-cylinder 40 h. p. at $4000 weighs 2500.

Water-cooled motor-cars of similar power and capacity weigh from 2000 to 4000 pounds.

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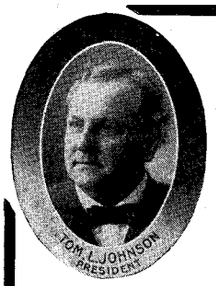

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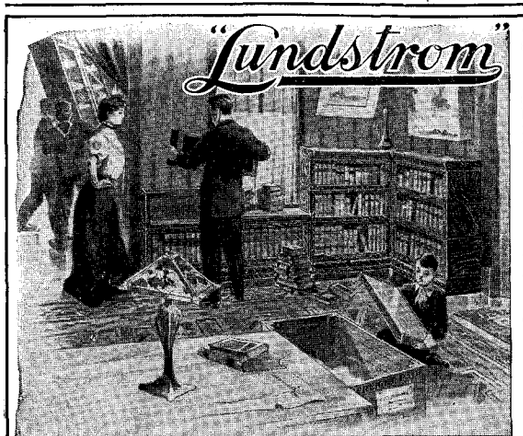

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PERSONAL

President's Roosevelt's Bear.—Last October, when the newspapers announced that President Roosevelt had finally killed a large 202-pound bear after a two-weeks hunt in the jungles of the Louisiana cane-brakes, there was a thrill of enthusiasm and congratulation which arose in every true sportsman's breast. The press the country over was full of the story at the time, but your real huntsman gave little value to the amateur gabble of reporters. He wanted to hear the tale from the hunter himself. And now he is satisfied. President Roosevelt has written an account of his bear-hunt for *Scribner's Magazine* (January). There were long days of fruitless quest, and then, when the party had almost given up hope, they struck the trail of a large she-bear. But we will let the President tell the story:

We had seen the tracks of an old she in the neighborhood, and the next morning we started to hunt her out. I went with Clive Metcalf. We had been joined overnight by Mr. Ichabod Osborn and his son Tom, two Louisiana planters, with six or eight hounds—or rather bear-dogs. . . . . .

On reaching the cypress slough near which the tracks of the old she had been seen the day before, Clive Metcalf and I separated from the others and rode off at a lively pace between two of the cane-brakes. After an hour or two's wait we heard, very far off, the notes of one of the loudest-mouthed hounds, and instantly rode toward it, until we could make out the babel of the pack. Some hard galloping brought us opposite the point toward which they were heading—for experienced hunters can often tell the probable line of a bear's flight, and the spots at which it will break cover. But on this occasion the bear shied off from leaving the thick cane and doubled back; and soon the hounds were once more out of hearing, while we galloped desperately around the edge of the cane. The tough woods-horses kept their feet like cats as they leaped logs, plunged through bushes, and dodged in and out among the tree trunks, and we had all we could do to prevent the vines from lifting us out of the saddle, while the thorns tore our hands and faces. Hither and thither we went, now at a trot, now at a run, now stopping to listen for the pack. Occasionally we could hear the hounds, and then off we would go racing through the forest toward the point for which we thought they were heading. Finally, after a couple of hours of this, we came up on one side of a cane-brake on the other side of which we could hear, not only the pack, but the yelling and cheering of Harley Metcalf and Tom Osborn and one or two of the negro hunters, all of whom were trying to keep the dogs up to their work in the thick cane. Again we rode ahead, and now in a few minutes were rewarded by hearing the leading dogs come to bay in the thickest of the cover. Having galloped as near to the spot as we could we threw ourselves off the horses and plunged into the cane, trying to cause as little disturbance as possible, but of course utterly unable to avoid making some noise. Before we were within gunshot, however, we could tell by the sounds that the bear had once again started, making what is called a "walking bay." Clive Metcalf, a finished bear-hunter, was speedily able to determine what the bear's probable course would be, and we stole through the cane until we came to a spot near which he thought the quarry would pass. Then we crouched down, I with my rifle at the ready. Nor did we have long to wait. Peering through the thick-growing stalks I suddenly made out the dim outline of the bear coming straight toward us; and noiselessly I cocked and half raised my rifle, waiting for a clearer chance. In a few seconds it came; the bear turned almost broadside to me, and walked forward very stiff-legged, almost as if on tiptoe, now and then looking back at the nearest dogs. These were two in number—Rowdy, a very deep-voiced hound, in the lead, and Queen, a shrill-tongued brindled bitch, a little behind. Once or twice the bear paused as she looked back at them, evidently hoping that they would come so near that by a sudden race she could catch one of them. But they were too wary.

All of this took but a few moments, and as I saw

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the bear quite distinctly some twenty yards off, I fired for behind the shoulder. Altho I could see her outline, yet the cane was so thick that my sight was on it and not on the bear itself. But I knew my bullet would go true; and, sure enough, at the crack of the rifle the bear stumbled and fell forward, the bullet having passed through both lungs and out at the opposite side. Immediately the dogs came running forward at full speed, and we raced forward likewise lest the pack should receive damage. The bear had but a minute or two to live, yet even in that time more than one valuable hound might lose its life; so, when within half a dozen steps of the black, angered beast, I fired again, breaking the spine at the root of the neck; and down went the bear stark dead, slain in the cane-brake in true hunter fashion. One by one the hounds struggled up and fell on their dead quarry, the noise of the worry filling the air. Then we dragged the bear out to the edge of the cane, and my companion wound his horn to summon the other hunters.

A Remarkable Carpenter.—A busy man who has earned his own living as a carpenter since the age of ten, and who has had but two years' schooling in his life, yet who has found time to become a collector of art objects and a serious student of literature, has been discovered in New York City by a writer in *The Craftsman Magazine* (January). To quote in part:

It is rather a romantic story—the way in which he has found most of his choice pictures and books. It has not been by chance, but by keeping an alert mind and a keen interest always with him. The walls of the two larger rooms of his apartment are hung with more or less, and usually more, important old paintings. One dates back to 1681, by William Van Bemmel, a not unknown Dutchman. "I found it," Mr. Roberts told the writer, "in an

FOUND A WAY

To Be Clear of the Coffee Troubles.

"Husband and myself both had the coffee habit and finally his stomach and kidneys got in such a bad condition that he was compelled to give up a good position that he had held for years. He was too sick to work. His skin was yellow, and I hardly think there was an organ in his body that was not affected.

"I told him I felt sure his sickness was due to coffee and after some discussion he decided to give it up.

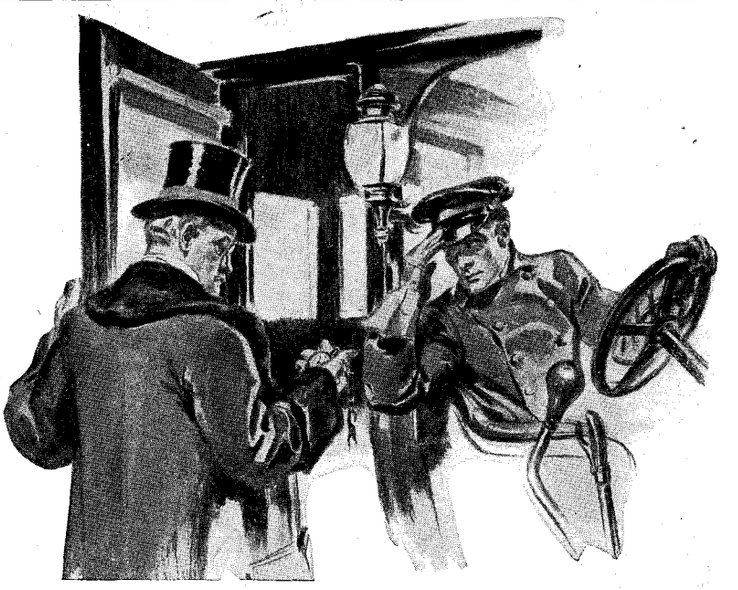
"It was a struggle, because of the powerful habit. One day we heard about Postum and concluded to try it and then it was easy to leave off coffee.

"His fearful headaches grew less frequent, his complexion began to clear, kidneys grew better until at last he was a new man altogether, as a result of leaving off coffee and taking up Postum. Then I began to drink it too.

"Although I was never as bad off as my husband, I was always very nervous and never at any time very strong, only weighing 95 lbs. before I began to use Postum. Now I weigh 115 lbs. and can do as much work as anyone my size I think.

"Many do not use Postum because they have not taken the trouble to make it right. I have successfully fooled a great many persons who have drunk it at my table. They would remark, 'You must buy a high grade of coffee.' One young man who clerked in a grocery store was very enthusiastic about my 'coffee.' When I told him what it was, he said, 'why I've sold Postum for four years but I had no idea it was like this. Think I'll drink Postum hereafter."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."



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It is the only American watch certified by the International Observatory at Geneva.

Elbert Hubbard thought enough of it to make a journey to the home of the HOWARD watch and write a book about it. If you'd like to read this little journey drop us a postal card—Dept. O—we'll be glad to send it to you. Also a little catalogue and price list, with illustrations actual size,—of great value to the watch buyer.

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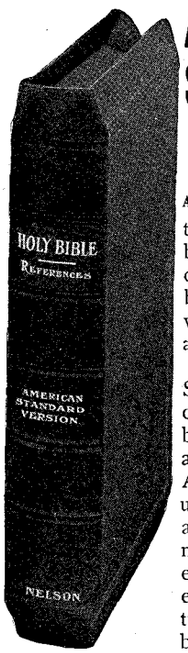

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CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

930 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.

old junk-shop in Center Street. It was grimy and cobwebby, and was given to me gladly for a few dollars." A canvas of the sixteenth century is the work of Palma Il Giovine. It came to the United States with a collection which had been purchased on the other side. Not long ago Mr. Roberts found it in a neglected corner of an old shop. He did some additional carpenter work of a Sunday and an evening, secured seven dollars and a half, and bought the picture. An interesting Belgian fruit painting is signed Pieter Jacob Horemans and is dated 1774. This was secured by a fair exchange of carpenter work. A still later acquisition from a Third-avenue shop is a Magdalene by I. B. W. Maes. Mr. Roberts also possesses a clever little sketch by J. Wells Champney; price, one dollar and a half. A fruit study of real interest is signed Daubigny, a cattle painting is by W. Hepburn, a landscape by F. E. Church, and several engravings by Henry Wolf. . . . . .

An interesting example of how he turns his brain as well as his labor to account is given in the story of a mosaic lamp-globe. One day, when business took him to a marble establishment where these globes are made, he noticed that the firm was using eight or nine men to move one heavy statue. After a little thought he suggested to the manager a device that would move the statuary with one-half the labor. The plan worked, and when asked what recompense he desired, he said, "One of your inlaid globes."

There are many pieces of interesting furniture in this apartment. The table in the center of the parlor is of alligator mahogany—the wood having been bought in the rough for three dollars. A large chair at the right of the table was made from a worn-out office sofa. The sofa was purchased for seven dollars, and the chair is valued at sixty.

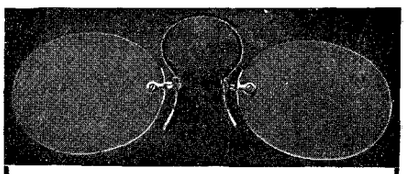
The bookcases, the china-cabinets, the wardrobes are of mahogany—all made by their owner. Fine mirrors hang on nearly every wall and form the doors of the large wardrobes. An unattractive fireplace has been ingeniously hidden from view by building in front of it two mahogany closets. Piece by piece, the wood and the mirrors have been obtained from old houses that are ever being torn down in New York. Beautiful woods have in this way been secured for very little. Mr. Roberts once purchased for two dollars an elevator that had been taken from an old building and stored away. It was finished with fine rosewood and mahogany, from which he has made many a handsome bit of furniture. . . . . .

The most surprizing collection of all in this wonderful home is the library, which contains a thousand volumes, including many first editions, in complete sets, of a number of world-famed authors. It took two years to become the possessor of twenty-six volumes of Robert Louis Stevenson's books—for they were secured one at a time. Two beautiful vellum-bound volumes of "The Life of Marie Antoinette," by Maxine de la Rocheterie, are from an edition that was limited to one hundred and sixty copies at twenty-five dollars each. They were not, however, beyond Mr. Roberts's means; the bookseller needed to have some shelving done, and twenty hours' work on two Sundays was offered in exchange for the books. . . . . .

The bookcases containing this interesting library have been especially designed by their owner. They are of mahogany and so made that not a half-inch of any book is hidden from view. Each wide case has but one door, and the shelves are of glass.

They were thus arranged that there might be no lines of wood within the frame of the door. Nothing is seen but books. But these books have not been collected merely to be exhibited to their best advantage. Mr. Roberts has read them many times, and delights to talk of their contents. He has been collecting them one or two at a time for years.

"I have always been interested in books," he said. When asked his favorite authors, he replied: "Dickens, Walter Scott, Thackeray, Reade, Dumas—oh, all of the best English and French writers. I have read, too, much of Confucius and like the Polish, Austrian, and Russian writers. I am very fond of poetry, and at one time I think I knew five hundred poems by heart."



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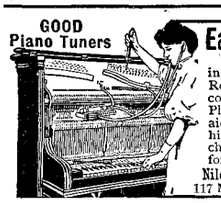

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A Bit Limited.—The inquisitive visitor to the studio of the famous but crotchety artist propounded the query, "What do you mix your colors with?"

"With brains, sir," replied the painter in dignified tones.

"Ah," commented the visitor, "so you paint miniatures."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Couldn't Be.—"Ha! ha! ha!" ranted Hi Tragerdy, in the dungeon scene, "I'm mad, mad, mad!"

"I'll bet," yelled a voice from the gallery, "you ain't near as mad as us fellers that paid to git in."—*The Catholic Standard and Times.*

His Favorite Parable.—A country clergyman on his round of visits interviewed a youngster as to his acquaintance with Bible stories.

"My lad," he said, "you have, of course, heard of the parables?"

"Yes, sir," shyly answered the boy, whose mother had inducted him in sacred history. "Yes, sir."

"Good!" said the clergyman. "Now which of them do you like the best of all?"

The boy squirmed, but at last, heeding his mother's frowns, he replied:

"I guess I like that one where somebody loafs and fishes."—"Exchange" *quoted in Puck.*

She Knew the Formula.—A stranger approached a little girl who was somewhat accustomed to interviews with the usual question, "What's your name, little girl?"

The little girl, without looking up from her sand-pile, replied: "My name's Edith, and I'm four. She's my little sister; her name's Mildred, and she's two. I don't want to go with you and be your little girl, and I know you can't steal my little sister."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Day Off.—A certain scientist in the service of Uncle Sam at Washington is said to be a hard taskmaster to both his official and his domestic servants.

Being detailed once to accompany a scientific expedition on an extended cruise, the scientist is said to have unbent a trifle in communicating the news to his personal attendant.

"Henry," said he, "how would you like to go with me around the world?"

"Do we go from east to west, sir?" asked the man.

"Yes."

"And we lose a day going that way, do we not, sir?"

"We do."

"Then, sir, I should like very much to go. It would give me a day off."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Slightly Vindictive.—"Some of the greatest classical composers did not make any money," said the guest at the musicale.

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox. "That thought is about the only thing that gives me any comfort when I listen to the things they made up."—*Washington Star.*

His "'Sperience wif de Law."—"'Rastus,' said the neighbor, "I'd like to borrow that mule of yours."

"Goodness sakes, boss!" was the rejoinder, "I'd like to 'commodate you; but I's had some 'sperience wif de law. If a man is 'sponsible foh de acts of his agent, an' I was to lend dat mule out, it wouldn' be no time befo' I was arrested for assassination!"—*Washington Star.*

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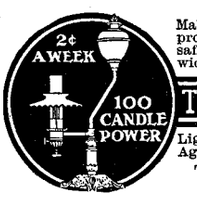

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New Year Greetings.—BELLA—"Gracious! My dear, I do hope you're not ill; you look so much older to-night."

STELLA—"I m quite well, thank you, dear; and you—how wonderfully improved you are! You look positively young."—*Kansas City Times.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

December 27.—The agitation in China for "states' rights" becomes so alarming that the Dowager Empress prohibits all public meetings in Peking.

December 28.—The Japanese Emperor opens the Diet, the speech from the throne laying stress on the increasingly cordial relations with foreign Powers.

The Douma passes an appropriation of $7,500,000 for the relief of twelve provinces suffering from famine.

December 29.—The American battle-ship fleet steams away from Port of Spain for Rio de Janeiro.

December 30.—Japan's policy and attitude in Manchuria is reported to be strangling Russia's trade over the Chinese Eastern Railway, and English stockholders are said to be displeased.

December 31.—An explosion in the Roman Stock Exchange, which occupied the Temple of Neptune, built by Hadrian, causes the injury of twenty persons; the accident is believed to have been caused by gas.

One hundred and sixty-seven members of the first Douma, who signed the Vibourg manifesto, are sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

January 2.—Nineteen Russians are arrested on a charge of conspiracy to murder the Dowager Empress.

Domestic.

December 27.—The President approves the recommendation of Colonel Goethals that the dams and locks of the Panama Canal originally planned to be at La Boca shall be located at Miraflores, four miles farther inland.

December 28.—President Roosevelt countermands the order for Federal troops to leave Goldfield on Monday, on condition that Governor Sparks within five days issues a call for an extra session of the Nevada legislature.

December 29.—Manhattan interests are planning to reopen the First National Bank of Brooklyn, one of the closed Jenkins institutions.

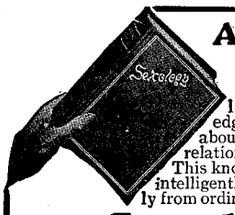
December 30.—Secretary Taft delivers three speeches in Boston, the principal one dealing with the recent financial stringency, the policy of the National Administration being upheld.

Governor Sparks, of Nevada, calls an extra session of the legislature to meet on January 14, to consider the labor troubles at Goldfield.

December 31.—Controller Ridgely, in a statement issued at Washington, predicts that the readjustment of values due to the recent financial troubles will be brief.

January 1.—President Roosevelt appoints Capt. John E. Pillsbury chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rear-Admiral William H. Brownson.

January 2.—It is stated in Washington that the Government is about to bring suit to dissolve the Harriman merger of the Union and Southern-Pacific railroads.



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞*The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"INQUIRER," Philadelphia.—"On consulting the Standard Dictionary under the verb 'wit' I do not find the information I desire, which is whether it is permissible to use 'I wist,' meaning 'I know.' Is the use of 'wist' in the present erroneous—even in poetry?"

See page 2072 of the STANDARD DICTIONARY, col. 3, under *wist:* "Imperfect of WIT, *v.*: sometimes used incorrectly for the present tense." The expression occurs frequently in poetry and may be found in Heywood, "Proverbes," pt. i. ch. 2—"Beware of, Had I wist." It is a common exclamation of regret that occurs also in Spenser, Harrington, and the older writers.

"B. M. M.," Bowling Green, Ky.—A native of Tennessee is a Tennessean.

"L. L. P.," Raymond, Alberta.—"Please distinguish between 'continuous' and 'continual' or 'continuously' and 'continually' in your column."

Continuous describes that which is absolutely without pause or break; *continual*, that which often intermits, but as regularly begins again. A *continuous* beach is exposed to the *continual* beating of the waves.

"W. S.," Hamburg, Ia.—"Are 'truth' and 'veracity' synonymous terms? Is the expression 'a man of truth and veracity' correct?"

Truth is primarily a quality of thought or speech; *veracity* is properly a quality of a person, the habit of speaking and the disposition to speak the truth. An inveterate liar may occasionally speak the truth, but that does not constitute him a man of veracity; yet another of undoubted veracity may through ignorance or misinformation state that which is not true. *Truth*, in a secondary sense, may be applied to intellectual action or moral character, in which case it becomes a close synonym of veracity.

"J. A.," Schenectady, N. Y.—"Please tell me: (1) What in England constitutes a city? A contends that it must be a cathedral town; B that the cathedral is not a necessity, but that the place must have a lord mayor. Who is right? (2) What, in America, constitutes a city?"

(1) A city as constituted in Great Britain and Ireland is a considerable town that (*a*) *has been* an episcopal seat; (*b*) a royal burgh; (*c*) or has been erected to the dignity, as Belfast, Birmingham, and Dundee, by royal patent. (2) In the United States and Canada a city is a municipality of the first class, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and created by charter. The requisite number of inhabitants varies from 1,000 upward.

"H. A. M.," Bowling Green, Ky.—*Sanatorium* is preferred, *sanitarium* is merely a variant form of it.

"MATHEMATICIAN."—"Do you sanction such an expression as *straight angle?*"

It is not the province of the lexicographer to create usage, but to record it. In harmony with this plan the expression *straight angle* is recorded by the STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 79, col. 3.

"J. W. E.," Ramsaytown, N. C.—"Please publish in your paper what are the seven liberal arts."

The liberal arts are the higher branches of learning, so-called because, among the Romans, only freemen were allowed to pursue them. In medieval universities they included the trivium (grammar, logic, and rhetoric) and the quadrivium (geometry, astronomy, arithmetic, and music). These comprise "the seven liberal arts."

"L. E. D.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"(1) Are the words *alright* and *everywhither* accepted as good English now? (2) What is the plural form of the word *goose*—the tailors' smoothing-iron?"

(1) *Alright*, which under the Plantagenets was spelled as one word—a form analogous to *already* and *altogether*—is now obsolete and is exprest as two words "all right." The word *everywhither*, used to mean "in all directions," is still in good use, but is rarely met and therefore is characterized as "rare" by lexicographers. (2) The plural of a tailor's goose is *gooses*.

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